FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 30, 1846. [NO. 1517.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance: $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

GREENSBOROUGH
High School.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st day of July. The Members of the Faculty are—

Rev. Eli W. Caruthers, A. M., President, and Professor of Greek Language.

Silas C. Lindsley, A. M., Professor of Latin Language.

Rev. John A. Gretter, Professor of Mathematics.

Dr. Joseph A. McLean, Adjunct Professor of Mathematics.

Tuition as heretofore.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
JED. H. LINDSAY, Sec'y.
June 20, 1846. 16-3w

THE NAUTILUS
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the Mutual plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a larger class of contributors, and with equal security to all the associated, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated, that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully, not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An annual participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The Nautilus company confines its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age	One Year	Seven Years	For Life	Age	One Year	Seven Years	For Life
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 78
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
Lewis Benton, Secretary.
Pliny Freeman, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES F. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
June 20, 1846. 16-tf

OFFICE of the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 58 Wall street.—In conformity with the provisions of the charter, the following statement is published:

During the past year, being the first of the Company's business, 440 Policies have been issued, the premiums on which were		$22,622 71
The Premiums earned during the year have been		10,331 92
The expenses have been for Re-Insurance	$335 79	
Charter, Salary, Office Furniture, Printing, Advertising, and other expenses	3,565 13	
For Agency expenses, Commission, &c.,	1,239 84	5,140 70
		$5,191 46

Losses none.

And the Company have declared a dividend of 50 per cent. on the amount of nett earned premiums for the year, which is passed to the credit of the respective parties.

The Company also present the following statement of Assetts:

$5000 New York 5 per cent. Stock, cost	$4,762 50
Cash in Bank	4,957 59
Cash on hand and in the hands of agents	3,718 03
Notes for premiums in advance	50,078 51
	$61,516 09

June 20, 1846. 16-2w

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846. 16-6m

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!
J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

6 PRIZES OF $10,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 27 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday July 11, 1846.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $10,000
1 ditto 10,000
1 ditto 10,000
1 ditto 10,000
1 ditto 10,000
1 ditto 10,000
AMOUNTING TO $60,000!!!

1 Prize of $3,500, 1 of 2,340, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 53 of 400, 200 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25	Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

$30,000.
100 Prizes of $1,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 28 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, July 18, 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 1,017, 100 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of	25	Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

$35,294.
100 Prizes of $1,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 29 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday July 25, 1846.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,294, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 1,363, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 100 of 500, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26	Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
June 29, 1846. 16-2dp

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Ague Medicine.
A safe and certain cure for Chill and Fever, in all its complicated forms. Also, an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and the beneficial effect so fully developed, that the demand for the Pills has increased to a very great extent. For although the Proprietor has manufactured near half a million Boxes during the past year, he has not been able to supply many parts of the country. This Medicine may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day.

Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Winter Fever and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this Medicine, and are cured by this system of practice, in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills, twelve of which will cure any ordinary case of Chills and Fever. A Pamphlet accompanies each box giving full directions and numerous certificates of the efficacy of these Pills. Price reduced to $1 per Box.

—ALSO.—

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills,

Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

The Proprietor asserts, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equaled by any Medicine in the United States. He has in his possession great numbers of certificates of the most astonishing cures that have been effected by the use of these pills.

They are recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious habits, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Depraved Appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Headache and Sick Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhœ, Nervous affections, obstructed Menstruation, Dysentary or Flux, Heart-burn, White Swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price twenty-five cents per box. A Pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample testimonials of the good effects of these pills.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 17, 1845.

We the undersigned citizens of Belleville Illinois hereby certify that we are personally acquainted with Dr. Champion of this place and have been for several years, and have the utmost confidence in him as a Physician. That he is in this community, and deservedly so, a popular Physician.

We further certify that we have used his pills in our families for several years and find them to be a valuable, efficient and safe medicine for the cure of diseases for which they are recommended, that they are in high repute in this community, and of the celebrity and good effects of these pills we have heard much from this and the various other states, in which they are so extensively used. We think them worthy of high recommendation.

W. F. Boyakin, Pastor of the Baptist Church.
T. Harrison, Minister Methodist Episcopal Church.
John Reynolds, Ex-Governor of Illinois.
W. McClintock, Clerk of the County Coms.' Court.
W. C. Kinney, Clerk St. Clair County Circuit Court.
John D. Hughes, Probate Justice.
Richard Hay, Recorder St. Clair County.
James Mitchell, Post Master.
J. L. D. Morison, Representative in State Legislature.
Seth Catlin, Representative in State Senate.
L. D. Cabannee, proprietor Steam Mill.

The above valuable Medicines are for sale by the following Agents:

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
J. H. HAWLEY, Sampson County.
J. M. WHITE, Elizabeth Town.
J. T. POPE, Lumberton.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.
June 20, 1846. 16-1m

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. PROFESSOR MORGAN, Principal, and Teacher of the Latin, Greek and English Languages; Mathematics and Philosophy; Mental and Moral Science.

Mrs. MARIA MORGAN, Vice Principal.

Miss L. D. SALISBURY, Teacher of the French, Italian and Spanish Languages; Drawing and Oil Painting.

Miss L. M. BROWN, Assistant Teacher in the higher Studies, and ornamental branches.

Mr. CHARLES PETERSILIE, Teacher of Music on the Piano, Guitar and Organ; also the Teacher of Vocal Music.

The Term of 23 weeks will open on July 2d. Expenses $75—$50 paid in advance. Music on Piano $20. A foreign language $10. Drawing $10. Oil Painting $20.

As the number of Boarding Pupils is limited to 35, early application should be made for those who are preparing to enter Edgeworth.

June 19, 1846. 16-4wpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

Archibald S. McMillan *vs.* John Biggs.
Petition for Sale and Division of a Slave.

IT appearing to the Court, that John Biggs, the Defendant in this case, does not reside within the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said John Biggs to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year.

SDH. HOWELL, C. C. C.
Issued 17th June, 1846. 16-6w

NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice,
in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

DEAFNESS.

MR. McNAIR'S Acoustic Oil has proved very successful in curing even total deafness. We have many certificates from citizens who have used this Oil with complete success. We invite all who are troubled with any disease of the Ear, to examine the proof.

Langley's Western Indian Panacea

Is the best family medicine in the world. It is a cure for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costiveness, Jaundice, Epilepsy, Constitutional Debility, &c.

N. B. It operates without the slightest pain, as a mild but thorough cathartic, and never leaves the person costive, even if taken very often.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

Sick Headache REMEDY.

DR. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy is allowed to be the only preparation that will effectually cure that worst of all complaints. Persons using this article will never have the sick headache. If people had rather give fifty cents or a dollar to be entirely cured, than to be laid up for two or three days, they can do so by buying a bottle of this Remedy.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

JUST RECEIVED,
AT LIBERTY POINT HOUSE,

BEST LONDON PORTER and SCOTCH ALE, in pint bottles.

Also, 1 cask LEMON SHRUB, and 1 dozen baskets CHAMPAIGN WINE, in pts. and qts., on commission.

Also, 75 boxes Fresh SARDINES.

JOS. BROOKSBANK.
June 13, 1846. 15-3w

INSURANCE.

THE New York Life, Fire, Marine and Inland State Stock Insurance Company, with a Capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, all paid in and unimpaired by losses, and invested as follows:

In Stock of the State of New York,	$250,000
" Mortgages on productive Property,	140,000
" Cash,	110,000
	$500,000

JOHN K. TOWNSEND, Pres't.
HENRY R. MARKS, Sec'y.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Actuary.

☞ The Subscribers have been appointed Agents of this Company, and are prepared to take risks at as low rates as any other good Company. Applications from any part of the State of North Carolina will meet with prompt attention.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, June 15 1846. 15tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and have now on hand, Printed Lawns, Balzorines, Berages, Prints, Drapde'te, plaid Linens, summer Cloths, Hats and Shoes, with a good assortment of other Goods suitable for the wholesale and retail trade, all of which they are disposed to sell cheap for cash, or on time.

June 16, 1846. 15-3w

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
¼ pipe pure French Brandy,
5 bbls. powdered and crush'd Sugar,
And for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 15. 15-tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Friday, the 10th of July, all the personal property of James Foster, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a large lot of Marble, suitable for tomb stones, monuments, &c., together with tools for lettering stones. Terms, six months credit, with bond and approved security.

JAMES BANKS, Administrator.

P. S. The sale of the above Marble from the Marble Factory will afford a prime opportunity for any one wishing to embark in the business in this place. All who have stones lettered will please call for them.

June 13, 1846. 15-ts

CAMPHINE LAMPS.

B. MURPHY & CO., No. 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C. and surrounding country, that they are extensively engaged in manufacturing Lamps for burning Spirits of Turpentine, and they feel warranted in saying, that for half the money these Lamps will give double the light of any Oil or Lard Lamp. Each Lamp warranted to burn well.

☞ Read the following from the Washington correspondence of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

"B. Murphy & Co., 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, exhibit a very superior Camphine Lamp of their latest improvement, which has overcome every objection heretofore urged against the Camphine Lamp. This Lamp is well adapted to halls, chambers, &c., and has been used for illuminating a part of the extensive halls of the National Fair."

These Lamps can be procured of T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, where all in want are invited to call.

June 13, 1846. 15-3m

FOR SALE.

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. 14-tf

200 BUSHELS OF CORN,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
June 9. 14tf

Buffalo Spring,
IN THE COUNTY OF MECKLENBURG,
EIGHT MILES WEST OF CLARKSVILLE.

THIS establishment is now open for the reception of company, under the exclusive management of the subscriber, who is providing for a large number of visiters. His improvements are sufficient for the comfortable accommodation of three hundred and fifty or four hundred persons, and all his arrangements are upon a corresponding scale. His music are as good as any in the State.

Having lived fifteen years at Buffalo Spring, and observed the effects of the water in almost every disease 'that flesh is heir to,' I can speak confidently of its efficacy in many complaints. In dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys, with every affection dependant on a vitiated or deranged condition of the biliary organs, as bilious fever, ague and fever, &c., the water is peculiarly efficacious; rarely failing to afford relief in any of them—in ague and fever, never. I have witnessed the cure of hundreds of cases, without ever knowing it fail in a single instance; and if any one will bring an ague and fever to Buffalo that the water will not cure, he shall pay nothing for his board. The subjoined statements of Drs. Harris and Venable, gentlemen of distinction in their profession, and well acquainted with the properties and effects of the Buffalo waters, are referred to as evidence of the estimation placed upon the water by those best qualified to judge of its value.

HAVING practiced medicine in the neighborhood of the Buffalo Mineral Springs, for the last nineteen years, I have had frequent opportunities of testing the efficacy of the water in many diseases. As a tonic and diuretic, it is not far, if at all, surpassed by any water in the U. States. Its action on the kidneys is prompt and powerful; it is sudorific and slightly aperient. These medical properties combined, render it useful in all dropsical affections, visceral obstructions, particularly of the liver and spleen, cutaneous diseases, dyspepsia, convalescence from fever, derangement of secreting organs, intermittent fever, and female complaints. In all chronic diseases in which the digestive organs are implicated, as cause or effect, this water acts with the happiest results. In fever and ague and protracted remittent fever, it rarely, if ever, fails to afford permanent relief.

Viewed with reference to its peculiar action on the kidneys, it may be regarded as a powerful remedy in all the chronic diseases of those organs, as likewise those of the bladder and its appendages. As a remedy in chronic female complaints, it is no less worthy of public confidence; and I will here remark, that long experience has taught me, that, in the catalogue of human ills, there is no class of diseases more harrassing to the patient or more perplexing to the Physician, than these obstinate and painful affections. The important organ peculiar to the sex, when in a state of derangement, exerts an influence which, if not timely arrested by proper treatment, involves, very often in one common ruin, both the mind and the body of the helpless sufferer. It is needless here, to enumerate these diseases—suffice it to say, that there is scarcely one, depending on a functional derangement or lesion of the organ referred to, that is not, either permanently cured, or mitigated by the use of this water for a month or two. The determination of fluids to the region of the pelvis consequent on its use renders it a prompt, mild and efficient emmenagogue remedy in youthful females. Its powers are equally conspicuous in removing those diseases of the other sex, acquired by habits of dissipation and debauchery. The first effect produced on strangers by drinking the water is a slight giddiness of the head, which soon passes off, and is followed by an increase of appetite, a healthful glow on the surface, exhileration of spirits, and a pleasing consciousness of new life and vigor infused into every organ of the body.

S. H. HARRIS.

Clarksville, Va., 1st June, 1846.

I have, for several years, been attending to the effects of the Waters of the Buffalo Mineral Spring, and can readily subscribe to the above recommendation—and in addition, remark, that after having noticed the effects of most of the tonic waters of the United States, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it altogether the safest.

P. C. VENABLE.

June 1st, 1846.

From Ridgeway, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, a Stage runs to Clarksville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning to Ridgeway on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. At Clarksville, comfortable carriages are always in readiness to convey passengers to the Spring. Ben Brown, a trusty man, has provided himself with a good carriage and safe horses, for the especial purpose of accommodation to passengers to and from the Spring, so that no difficulty need be apprehended.

DAVID SHELTON, Proprietor.
June 9, 1846. 15-4w

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System, viz:

SCROFULA or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cataneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an Injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life; also Chronic Constitutional Disorder, &c.

This medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorder, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time, and were it desirable a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands; Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and the community at large, I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your Sarsaparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your Sarsaparilla by Mr. James McConnell, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly,
SARAH M'INTYRE, 240 Delancey st.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Having used your Sarsaparilla in my family, and witnessed its beneficial effects on one of my children, I feel it to be a duty I owe the community to make the case public. About two years ago my little son was attacked with Scrofula or King's Evil, which broke out in eight or nine places round the neck and jaw, which finally affected his eyes, rendering him entirely blind. During the first year from the time he was taken, he was attended by several physicians, but continued to get worse until I despaired of his ever getting well. Having seen your Sarsaparilla advertised with certificates of its cures, I concluded I would give it a trial, and accordingly sent to Cincinnati and procured a few bottles, and now, after having used nine bottles I have the gratification of saying he is well. The sores are all entirely healed, and his sight nearly as good as ever it was; and I have no hesitation in saying that he was entirely cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Yours truly,

E. BASSETT.

The proprietors submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 18, 1845.

MESSRS. SANDS—I deem it an act of justice to myself and the community at large, to relate the following facts which occurred in our neighborhood in the latter part of July last. Jane C———, a young girl aged fourteen years, was afflicted with an immense sore on the middle of her back, which defied all the treatment of medical skill. As she was a friend of our family I employed all the means in my power in endeavoring to relieve her, but in vain. At last some person mentioned to me your Sarsaparilla and I immediately procured two bottles of Messrs. Mosely & Tucker, your Agents in this city, which I gave to her. I called to see her the next day and she told me she had taken two doses and felt very much relieved. I laughed immoderately at this, but she said it was really so, and gentlemen, in a word, in two weeks from the time she commenced using it, there was neither sign or appearance of where the sore had been.

Yours, respectfully,
J. G. HOUSEMAN, 93 Dauphin-st.

Further Testimony.—The following is an extract from a letter received from Rev. William Galusha:

BERKSHIRE, Vt., Oct. 22d, 1845.

Messrs. Sands: I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years; suffering at times what language cannot convey, but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my business, and preach occasionally for the last fifteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of scrofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs. I. Shaw, by the use of six bottles, was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for ten years, and Mrs. W. Stevens, who had been severely afflicted with Erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Yours, truly,

WM. GALUSHA.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C., A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

June 26, 1846. 17-t18

CALDWELL INSTITUTE.

THE next session of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 8th July. The members of the Faculty are—

Rev. ALEXANDER WILSON, D. D., President, and Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

RALPH H. GRAVES, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. JOHN A. BINGHAM, Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
Hillsborough, N. C., June 2. 14-4w

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed,

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P. Durkin, Esq., Cashier, Petersburg, Va.	
Wesley Gregg, Esq.	do.
Lewis Lunsford, Esq.	do.
Peebles, White & Davis,	do.
and others.	

June 13, 1846. 15-20wpd

AMERICAN SENATORS.

The following sketches of some of the leading members of our Senate, are from a Washington letter in the London Morning Chronicle, written in a style which many of our readers will recognise as that of a well known and favorite letter-writer:

"I did not arrive in Washington till after the discomfiture of the "war party," and in the calm which succeeded there was no oratory awoke. I passed a morning in looking at the Senate in deliberative session, however. To one who came with a traveller's experience of disappointment in the looks of great men, this body of senators would, I think, seem a rare collection of impressive physiognomies. Indeed you have but to know the ordeals through which men pass to arrive here, to know that most of them are spirits (good or bad) of mark undeniable, and even where nature has neglected, as she sometimes does, to repeat the inner seal upon the outer man, these trying ordeals have done it legibly for her. They have all the look of men who have done more than their share of thinking and struggling, hoping and fearing; though on the faces of some of the least noble and worthy one finds Byron's recognition of those who have

"Sinn'd in some other world, and this is Hell."

You have seen Webster in England, and though his "Olympian front" is the finest in the Senate, yet this is the only company in which I ever saw him where he stood supposably "among his fellows." Mr. Allen, the Thraso of the war party, who speaks with bloody hands, (literally knocking off the skin from his knuckles by beating his desk in his last argument) looks like a cross between William Pitt and an angry cockatoo—a tall, peering, wedge-nosed, cadaverous, thin-lipp'd specimen of irascible timidity. He walks with a ready-for-inauguration kind of gait, and, palpably, in every thread he weaves, has the tow of his mental rope-walk fastened to the presidential chair. Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, whose able crushing of this fire-work comet, a few days since, was so much relished by men of all parties, is a man of middle stature and plain exterior, but with a presence expressive of thorough honesty and inevitable penetration. He is, perhaps, the most generally respected and esteemed member of the Senate.—Mr. Dallas, the Speaker, (a *ci-devant bel homme*) is a man of dignity and ability, but with his small regular features, and massy white hair, he looks like a promoted Antinous in the chair and wig of Rhadamanthus. There are several very elegant men in the Senate, Mr. Archer and Mr. Haywood more particularly, and there are two or three of the elder members who, seated in the House of Lords, would really look picked by nature to grace the coronets of dukes—Ashley of Arkansas, for example, and Mangum of Carolina—both men of great natural aristocracy of presence.

Mr. Calhoun is by much the most singular-looking man in the Senate. Great statesman, exemplary man, and honest patriot as he is, he looks, at first glance, like a phrenzied Indian prophet, breathing after supernatural conflict. He is tall and thin. His hair and beard are grey, wiry and neglected. His sallow complexion and seamed features are impressed with self-reliance, and a superiority more forgetful than disdainful of others. He sits in the Senate like a Lucifer, whose thoughts of rebellion have been overruled—powerful and spotless, but still brooding and dreaded.

Mr. Cass is another of the senators of whom you have lately heard a great deal. He is a large, fine-looking man, with the air of one "born to authority"—a stamp from nature, that has been recognised in his various past offices, as governor, foreign minister, and senator, and in his present prominence, as a candidate for the presidency. Benton, of Missouri, whose late unexpected secession from the "Fifty-four-fortys" to the "Forty-nines," threw such important weight into the peace party, is a stiffened and *ruse* likeness of Louis Phillippe. Houston, late president of Texas, is a powerfully built, breadthy, frank-featured man, who looks indigenous to a prairie, and born to popularity with the uprorious. He appears in the street, wearing loosely on his shoulders a Mexican blanket, a premonitory symbol (say some) of the "annexation," upon the promise of which he is to base his claims to the presidency. These are the senators whose names have been prominent in the late question so interesting to England. Perhaps the news of the coming debates may give occasion for mention of others hereafter.

Extraordinary Marriage.—On Saturday, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the church of St. Martin, says the Attakapas Gazette, a very uncommon and interesting ceremony took place at the foot of the altar. It was the youngest couple imaginable receiving the marriage sacrament. The groom was 92 years of age, and the bride, with white robe and white veil, had entered upon her second century, that is to say, she was 101 years of age. Both, without any serious infirmities, kneeled down and made their first communion. A marriage promise had existed between them for the last 65 years. "Better late than never" is a maxim that can well be applied in this circumstance.—*N. O. Bee,*

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1846.

The speech of Mr. Sawyer, in the House of Representatives, has been pronounced the "crack speech" of the session. It was, like its author, *sui generis*, a mixture of common-place wit and broad, homely, honest invective against the leaders of his party who cried out in the beginning for "the whole of Oregon or none," and then "pusillanimously" gave away more than half of that territory. This part of his harangue was swallowed with immense gusto by the Polk Fifty-four-Forties, who are gritting their teeth at Mr. Polk's *backing out* operation!

Mr. Sawyer said the Baltimore Convention had proclaimed the doctrine of "the whole or none." Mr. Polk had pledged himself to it, and proclaimed that our title to the whole was "clear and unquestionable." General Jackson had declared that it was all ours, and that we could not surrender an inch by compromise without dishonor. The West had caught up the cry and placed "fifty-four forty," "the whole or none" on their banners, and under these banners his party had fought the battles and won the victories. The Administration again had made that the issue, and had harped upon it so constantly, that the people had adopted the issue and declared for "the whole or none." He had believed Mr. Polk, had put faith in him, and believed that he would have had his arm severed from his body or his head from his shoulders, rather than *back out* in this matter. His venerable friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) had said, in the early part of the session, that we should have the whole of Oregon if the President did not *back out*. He was not going to say now that Mr. Polk *had backed out*, but this he knew, there was a *backing out* somewhere. The Treaty was a base, pusillanimous, cowardly surrender of American rights and American territory. And the West would be revenged for it! He assailed Senator Benton and said that Senator had laid down the 49th parallel as his *fighting line*, and yet by voting for this Treaty he had deserted that line and given below it to England!

He spoke of the speech of Senator Dix. It was a great effort and laid down the 49th parallel as the true, the fighting line. But where now was that Senator in voting for the treaty and surrendering territory below that line? Where too was Senator Haywood? Forty-nine was *his* fighting line also, and yet he surrenders it! In view of all these things, Mr. Sawyer confessed that his party was in trouble. He finally turned his attention to the Tariff, but said nothing in that connection worthy of being sketched.

[The great body of the American people will sustain the Oregon Treaty. The ravings of the little fifty-four-forty squad will pass by as the idle wind—an omnibus would contain the whole of them, with room to spare!]—*Corr. Balt. Patriot.*

MR. WEBSTER.

We take the following extract from an article in the *London Times*, on the subject of the attacks lately made in Congress upon Mr. Webster. From the first we have felt that that proceeding was to be lamented, from its inevitable tendency to lower the character of the country in the estimation of the world, and, in perusing the extract which we now present to our readers, we have been mortified in the reflection that there is in it so much of truth:

"Unfortunately, the results of this mischievous accusation will not be terminated with the report of the committee, or the declaration of Mr. Webster's innocence. The loss, however, will fall not on Mr. Webster, but on his country. He will be the smallest sufferer by this unprincipled proceeding. A charge which hardly obtained an hour's currency even amongst the most vicious Americans, and which was at once contemptuously scouted by Europe, will not leave the shadow of a stain on the character of this great statesman. As far as it reflects upon him, it will be forgotton before it is refuted. But there is another character on which it will leave a terrible stigma—that of the nation. Whatever be its truth or falsehood—whatever the motives which dictated its production—the mere simple fact that in 1846 an American Senator, in the heat of a party altercation, accused a Secretary of State with peculation and embezzlement five years before, will read so strangely in the page of history, and will admit of such a sweeping inference as to the morals and civilization of the people, that a volume of patriotic eulogies will never counterbalance it. If ever there was a nation on whom the strictest watchfulness in matters of this sort was incumbent, it is that of the United States. * * * * The object of the attack in this instance happens to be secure enough; but the mischief to the national character, from the avowal and circulation of such a charge as this against a gentlemen who has done as much as any man living to raise his countrymen in the respect of others, is almost irreparable."—*Times, June* 2.

Direct Taxes.—What will the Democracy of the State say to the argument of their chosen Candidate, Mr. Shepard, in favor of DIRECT TAXES? We have always thought that, of all kinds of taxation, this was the most odious and Anti-Republican. Yet hear what the "Greensboro' Patriot" says, of Mr. Shepard's Speech on this point.

> "He next assailed the Tariff—not only the Whig Tariff of 1842, if we understood him, but any and all Tariffs, even as a mode of raising revenue. There was something original—perhaps *singular* is the better term—in this part of his harangue. He seemed to hold that a Tariff of duties on imports operates altogether unjustly upon the people—oppressing the laboring poor, while the wealthy nabob is not made to bear his proportionate part of the burden; *and went on to argue in praise of direct taxes as the most just and equitable mode of raising pecuniary support for the Government.* He however said that his own *party* and the Whig party agreed in the propriety of raising revenue by a tariff, or indirect taxation; and then went on to point out the ground of difference between the two parties on this question, and to assail the Whig doctrine of protection."

The editor of the Pittsburg Chronicle objects in toto to mothers taking their babies to church. This is a matter of taste, particularly if the preacher be dull. In such a case, a noisy baby is needed to keep the old deacons awake,

THE MEXICAN WAR.

CAMP OPPOSITE MATAMORAS,
Andrew Jackson Regiment, June 1, 1846.

Dear Elta: On Wednesday evening a deputation comprising the Alcalde and a few other officials of the Mexican town of Reinosos, about 90 miles from this, came into Gen. Taylor's camp with a flag of truce and tendered the surrender of that town, fearing he might make a descent upon it, and intimating the desire of the people they represented to come under the General's orders. The positive orders of Gen. Taylor are not promulgated, but the Mexicans evidently left satisfied. On their return, this party, as we have just learned from some of Capt. Walker's men, was met about 35 miles from our camp by Gen. Canales, at the head of about 1500 to 2000 Mexican Cavalry, who were evidently on their way to reconnoitre our movements and catch stragglers. Gen. Canales made prisoners of the Alcalde and his companions, and by this time they are food for worms.

CAMP MATAMORAS, June 5, 1846.

[illegible] Nothing of any importance has transpired since my last. To-morrow the 1st Regiment of U. S. Infantry, Capt. Desha's Company of Mobile Volunteers, and Capt. [illegible] Texas Rangers—all under the command of Lieut. Col. Wilson—[illegible] the line of march for Reinoso, with 25 days' provisions. Reinoso is on the Rio Grande, about 90 miles from this by water, and 40 miles by land. It will be remembered by your readers, that a deputation of the Alcalde and others of that town came in lately with a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor, offering to surrender that town, and on their return were taken by Canales as prisoners. Col. Wilson will probably have an engagement with the command under Canales, as he is charged with the duty of taking Reinoso, fortifying it, &c., for a military post; to be used as a depot for the accommodation of the army on their route to Monterey. The Mexicans are strongly fortifying this place. Col. Wilson's command will, we understand, be the next to move for the same point. The Jackson Regiment will follow the Washington shortly afterwards, but neither of the volunteer regiments will be moved, according to Gen. Taylor's determination, until at least 30,000 rations are forwarded to Camargo, a distance of 150 miles by land. For these there are at present no means of proper transportation, and under such circumstances, there is no probability of our moving for at least three weeks.

CAMP OPPOSITE MATAMORAS,
Marks' Regiment, Wednesday, June 3.

Last night we received orders to be ready to march to Monterey, and on through the interior of Mexico, on Tuesday 9th inst., and that the order of march would be as follows: A portion of the regular army, with the "Rangers," in advance; Col. Wilson of Alabama, with his command, next; then the Washington Regiment; next the Andrew Jackson Regiment; and then other volunteer regiments to follow as they arrive here. But, from circumstances, as we see them, we are compelled to believe that this order is only intended to arouse the feelings and wake up the energies of the army, as it has been well established that to keep an army healthy it must be either excited or marching. We all know very well that Gen. Taylor, or any other officer commanding, will have to "wait for the wagon." At present, we have not got sufficient ammunition, provisions, or the means of transportation, for one-half of the army we have here at present.—Therefore, it will be impossible for us to march according to the order—that is, to Monterey, and on through the interior, taking, in our course, Camargo, Reinoso, Mier, &c., fight and whip the Mexicans whenever we meet them, take possession of their towns, fortify and garrison as we proceed.

It will no longer be doubted that the English have been the principal movers in this war, and that they have been prompting and assisting the Mexicans as far as they could without at once coming in collision with our government. On the 31st ult. the English Consul's house was forced, and a large quantity of Mexican munitions of war taken therefrom; and yesterday a large quantity of bomb shells, together with other property, was taken from the well.

A party of Rangers went out the other day and fell in with ten or twelve Mexicans, two of them they killed, the balance surrendered immediately, and all but two were suffered to depart. They were armed, and the Rangers fired without questioning whether they were friends or enemies, taking it for granted that armed men were the latter.

Important Rumor from the Army.—A letter was received in town yesterday, which stated that Gen. Arista had sent propositions to Gen. Taylor for an armistice, and that he had established his headquarters at Monterey with 15,000 men. General Taylor is said to have sent back an answer that "he would meet General Arista at Monterey." We have no doubt of the truth of this rumor.

N. O. Tropic, 15th.

From the Mobile Herald & Tribune, 19th inst.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The Steamboat Fashion arrived here yesterday from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on Sunday last. We are indebted to Mr. Carrington, one of the delegates from the Louisiana legislation to convey the sword presented by that body to Gen. Taylor, for the latest news from the army, and a report of the ceremonies on the occasion for which he was sent.

Just before the committee left Matamoras, Major Ogden arrived from above, with the information that the detachment of regulars and volunteers under Col. Wilson had taken the town of Reynosa without meeting any opposition. It was thought that the navigation of the Rio Grande was practicable to Camargo—if so, that town would be the next in the order of conquest. From this point, Camargo, preparations would be made for penetrating the interior.

There was no certain knowledge in the American camp as to the position of the Mexican army, but it was generally supposed to be at Monterey. It was also confidently asserted that Generals Arista and Ampudia had both left the army for the capital, the latter charging Arista with having betrayed the army, and Ariata charging Ampudia with cowardice.

The army was in fine health. Gen. Taylor was waiting the necessary transports in order to move on to Camargo. The river is rapid and shallow in places, so that vessels drawing over four feet water would find difficulty in reaching the point of destination.

The main body of the regular army is on the right bank of the river; Capt. Desha's command and the Washington and Jackson Regiments of Louisiana Volunteers occupy the left bank. Gov. Henderson, at the head of about one thousand Texan troops, reached the banks of the Rio Grande on the 10th inst. Seventeen warriors of the Tonkaway tribe of Indians accompanied the Texans. The sight of these Indians created much alarm to the inhabitants of Matamoras and its vicinity, as they fear that Gen. Taylor will let them loose upon them.

The committee appointed by the Legislature of Louisiana to present the resolutions and thanks of the General Assembly to Gen. Taylor, arrived at Matamoras on the 8th inst., and were presented to the brave old chieftain at 11 o'clock on the 8th by Colonel Labuzan, one of the aids of Gov. Johnson. On being presented to the General, and his staff and officers of the army, the Colonels and their staff who were invited to be present on the occasion, Mr. Zacharie, Ch'n of the committee, said:

"General, I have the high honor of presenting to you the resolutions and vote of thanks and the act appropriating a sword which were unanimously passed by the State of Louisiana, to you, your brave officers and the army under your command, for the gallantry displayed by them in the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. I am no orator, General, but my own heart and the heart of every Louisianian approves of the beautiful sentiments of these resolutions. In behalf of the State of Louisiana, I thank you and your brave army for the additional lustre which those glorious victories have shed upon American arms."

To which the General, briefly and with much emotion, replied: "My heart feels too deeply and sensibly the high honor that has been conferred upon me, my officers and men, to respond to your expressions of gratitude and thanks. I always felt assured that the patriotic State of Louisiana would be among the first to rush to the assistance of our little army in time of need. I well knew, as did also my officers and men, that she was a gallant, brave and noble State; that chivalry, noble daring and ardent patriotism were her high attributes. Her volunteers have readily abandoned their homes and business to assist us in the hour of danger. We feel a deep debt of gratitude to them and to you. The generous and timely action of the Legislature of Louisiana will never be forgotten by us, its name will be embalmed in our hearts as a cherished memorial. We feel that we have only done our duty; yet, we cannot but feel highly gratified to have gained the approbation of our fellow citizens. Together with the love of country, which is common to us all, it is that approbation which cheers and animates the soldier in the hour of battle. Gentlemen, I am unaccustomed to public speaking; I, therefore, in the name of my officers and men, thank you and the patriotic State which you represent for the honor conferred upon us."

At the conclusion of this reply the General invited the committee and all present to a splendid collation which he had ordered to be prepared for the occasion, and to which ample justice was done. Numerous toasts were drunk. Mr. Zacharie gave "Old Rough and Ready—long life to him."

Mr. Carrigan gave: "Gen. Taylor—Ampudia has at last discovered that he was a Tailor who understood well how to take his *measures*, and that the officers and army under his command had shown to the Mexicans and to the world that they perfectly understood the art of making *breaches*."

Dr. Ashbel Smith gave, "American Independence—It was proclaimed and maintained by the Heroes of '76. It was confirmed upon the plain of Chalmette in 14–15. It was again asserted and maintained in 1836 at the battle of St. Jacinto, and in 1846 will be thoroughly established throughout the whole extent of Mexico."

The next day the committee were invited to a dinner given by the officers of the army at the head quarters of Gen. Arista in Matamoras,—Col. Twiggs presided.—Gen. Taylor was present. A splendid band of music performed occasionally in the gallery, and hundreds of the citizens of Matamoras thronged the Plazza to listen to the exulting and joyous strains.

Governor Henderson of Texas and suite, together with Ashbel Smith, Generals Hunt, Johnston, Cook, Burleson, and others, were also present. The festivity was kept up until midnight, and right merrily did the wine sparkle around the board, intermingled with toasts and songs. This was the first time since the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, that the officers had met together as a body upon a convivial occasion, and you may depend the shots directed by them were as effective as they were a month previous, although there were not so many killed or wounded.

Extract from a letter, dated

MATAMORAS, June 12.

We visited between one and two hundred of the Mexican wounded, and found them in every possible condition. Two of the number were drawing their last breath, being unconscious of pain and reduced to mere skeletons. Others, say twenty of those we saw, were past all hope, mortification in its worst and most disgusting forms having taken place. These poor fellows were lying there perfectly conscious of their fate, waiting without a groan or murmur the hour of their dissolution. One man, who had lost a leg and was evidently suffering severely, was attended by a little girl about four years old. When we approached them the little creature was lying upon an old cloak, with her head resting upon as plump and pretty a little hand as ever graced an angel. She was sleeping soundly; her sweet, dimpled countenance, so innocent and lovely, contrasting strangely with that of the fierce-looking, dying father. Another man, whose leg was also gone, was attended by his daughter, a lovely Mexican girl of sixteen. I passed him several times, and always saw the beautiful creature by his side, like a true woman, doing all in her power to assuage his pain, and with a cross in her hand [which she would present now and then to his lips] appeared to be directing his thoughts to another world.—Most of the badly wounded had the cross and a picture of the Virgin by their side, and many were attended by their wives and daughters.

Government Boats.—We understand that the Government has purchased the steamboat James Cage for $18,000, and the steamboat J. E. Roberts for the sum of $9000, to be used for the transportation of troops and supplies from here to the Rio Grande. Rather salty prices!

We also learn that the steamboats Enterprize and Brownsville have been purchased by the Government, but have not ascertained the amount to be paid for them.

N. O. Picayune.

A Judge for the wars.—We have many instances of the best men in the country volunteering for the Mexican campaign, but that of Judge Williams of Iowa, is the most remarkable of all. A volunteer company paraded in front of the hotel where the judge was lodging, and the captain informed the judge that he had marching orders. Judge W. at once offered himself as a volunteer. "The company is full," was the reply. "Perhaps you want a musician," said the judge. The captain said he wanted a fifer. "I'm your man," said Judge W. and he at once donned his uniform and started off, playing Yankee Doodle like a regular.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE ARMY.

We have been permitted to lay before our readers the following extracts from the last official despatches of General Taylor, which have been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Matamoras, May 30, 1846.
[Extract.]

I enclose an original draught, found in Gen. Arista's papers, of an invitation to our soldiers to desert. A similar call was previously made by Ampudia, and has already found its way into the public prints. The department may see from these documents what arms were used against us.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Bt. Brig'r General U. S. A., Com'g.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the army, Washington, D. C.

The following is the extraordinary and insidious address of General Arista, referred to in the preceding extract:

General Arista's advice to the soldiers of the United States army.

HEADQUARTERS AT MATAMORAS,
April 20, 1846.

SOLDIERS! You have enlisted in time of peace to serve in that army for a specific term; but your obligation never implied that you were bound to violate the laws of God, and the most sacred rights of friends! The United States government, contrary to the wishes of a majority of all honest and honorable Americans, has ordered you to take *forcible* possession of the territory of a *friendly neighbor*, who has never given her consent to such occupation. In other words, while the treaty of peace and commerce between Mexico and the United States is in full force, the United States, presuming on her strength and prosperity, and on our supposed imbecility and cowardice, attempts to make you the blind instruments of her unholy and mad ambition, and *forces* you to appear as the hateful robbers of our dear homes, and the unprovoked violators of our dearest feelings as men and patriots. Such villainy and outrage, I know, is perfectly repugnant to the noble sentiments of any gentleman, and it is base and foul to rush you on to certain death, in order to aggrandize a few lawless individuals, in defiance of the laws of God and man! It is to no purpose if they tell you that the law for the annexation of Texas justifies your occupation of the Rio Bravo del Norte; for by this they rob us of a great part of *Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and New Mexico;* and it is barbarous to send a handful of men on such an errand against a powerful and warlike nation. Besides, the most of you are Europeans, and we are the *declared friends* of a majority of the nations of *Europe*. The North Americans are ambitious, overbearing, and insolent as a nation, and they will only make use of you as vile tools to carry out their abominable plans of pillage and rapine.

I warn you in the name of justice, honor, and your own interests and self-respect, to abandon their desperate and unholy cause, and become *peaceful Mexican citizens*. I guarantee you, in such case, a half section of land, or 320 acres, to settle upon, gratis. Be wise, then, and just, and honorable, and take no part in murdering us who have no unkind feelings for you. Lands shall be given to officers, sergeants, and corporals according to rank, privates receiving 320 acres, as stated.

If in time of action you wish to espouse our cause, throw away your arms and run to us, and we will embrace you as true friends and Christians. It is not decent nor prudent to say more. But should any of you render any important service to Mexico, you shall be accordingly considered and preferred.

M. ARISTA.
Commander-in-chief of the Mexican army.

From the New York Express, June 22.

FROM MEXICO—LATER VIA HAVANA.

We have dates, via Havana, from the city of Mexico, to the 30th ult., and from Vera Cruz to June 2. Letters from the city of Mexico continue to speak of the disturbed state of the country, and the revolutions in progress, and in conception.—*Paredes is about to march* (there now seems to be no doubt of the fact) *with 7,000 men, or more, to the seat of war*, with the army of reserve; and he is making extraordinary efforts to raise money and men, the last seeming more abundant than the first. *The revolution in the south of Mexico had not been suppressed*, and it does not appear that Alvarez had fled south, as was reported some time ago. A warm controversy was going on in the papers as to the intended march of Paredes. Many contend that his abandonment of the seat of government for the seat of war will be but the signal for further revolutions, that will break out as soon as he leaves.

The departure of Paredes will be very difficult to accomplish, since the events on the frontier have produced a strong impression. In case he should march, he may command ten or sixteen thousand men, including the reserve and Arista's. It is reported, also, (not probable,) that charges will be made against Arista.

The letters dated "Mexico, May 29th and 30th," discuss at length the subject of the war with the United States. They state, in substance, as follows: That General Arista marched, in obedience to orders received, to the left bank of the Rio Bravo, although he opposed the plan from the beginning as inexpedient. His force is said to have numbered from three to four thousand—not more; and it is contended that he gained the first day, at the Resaca de Guerrero, (de la Palma,) but lost the battle of Palo Alto, although by no want of valor, "unfortunately not having the support of a great part of the infantry;" and yet the "conquerors did not pursue them."

The worst evils under which Mexico now suffers is intestine war; and the attention of the government is distracted, and the fears of the writer seem very serious.

Congress have held a preparatory session, members sufficient for a regular opening not having appeared. Bustamente will be President of Congress, and Paredes of the republic, the Congress being entirely in his favor. In case Paredes marches to the frontier, Bravo will probably be chosen Vice President. He is now in command of the troops at Vera Cruz. It is thought that Congress will invest the President with the dictatorial power, and then suspend their session.

Payments have been wholly suspended, and there is a complete paralysis of business in all Mexico. The government have called a junta, to find means—which will be very difficult, if not impossible. The condition of many of the departments is represented as deplorable.

VERA CRUZ, May 31.

March of General Paredes.—We know positively that the President, *ad interim*, will set off for the frontier with the army of reserve; and we hope that, in performing his sacred engagement, Senor Paredes will acquire victory, and the eternal honor of his country, in the fields of battle."

Important from Yucatan.—The Prussian brig Delfino, Capt. Zarts, arrived at this port last evening from Campeachy, whence she sailed on the 6th inst. The news brought by her from Yucatan is important. A letter written at the latter place to a commercial house in this city, dated on the day of the Delfino's sailing, which we have been allowed to peruse, states that the Yucatan Congress was still in session, but expected to adjourn on the 20th inst. They were discussing the propriety of a separation from Mexico with the greatest earnestness, and the general impression was that before they adjourned Yucatan would be declared independent.

New Orleans Picayune.

We learn by a later arrival at New Orleans, that the Congress of Yucatan had formally declared its independence of Mexico, and vessels had cleared for the U. States under the Yucatan flag.

Invasion of California.—We are informed by the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday last that a company of Artillery under command of Lieut. Tompkins, of the regular army, was to leave Fort McHenry that morning for New York, where they were to embark in the U. S. ship Lexington for Monterey, California, on the Western coast of Mexico. They will be furnished with six pieces of light artillery and the other usual arms for that branch of the service. Mexico, it seems, is to be invaded at every accessable point. This movement is doubtless a judicious one. California, we take it for granted, is to be annexed, either by conquest if the war continues, or by cession if it be soon terminated; and in either event, an efficient force will be necessary to occupy it.—*Whig.*

A Secret Mission.—It is stated that Capt. Alexander Slidell Mackenzie (the same who ordered Midshipman Spencer to be hung on suspicion of mutiny, a few years since) has been sent by our government on a secret mission to Havana.—One surmise, according to the New York Express, is that the object of this mission is to induce either Santa Ana or Almonte, who are known to be disaffected to the present government of Mexico, to unite with the invading column of our army at Matamoras, or to land under the protection of our guns at Vera Cruz. We place very little reliance, however, on this conjecture; though if it be well founded, we have no doubt the attempt to procure their alliance will be abortive. The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial ascribes a different and a more probable object to Capt. Mackenzie's mission—that it is to purchase the Mexican steamers Montezuma and Gaudaloupe, from the English house of McIntosh & Co., of Havana, to whom, it seems, they were in good faith sold by the Mexican government in payment of a large debt.

Richmond Whig.

There have been various indications recently of a disposition to make Gen. Taylor a candidate for the Presidency. Party is rabid to seize on every fresh element of popularity and appropriate it. If Gen. Taylor is prudent, he will remember that just now he belongs to the country, not to party, and that he is pledged to other campaigns than the Presidential. If party is prudent, it will also wait till Gen. Taylor has done with Mexico—for the Lord only knows whether he may not get thrashed before the war is over, and then popularity-hunting party will have to take back its nomination.—*Charleston Mercury.*

"Old Rough and Ready."—Speaking of the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, the N. O. Tropic says:

There are those about who are imprudent enough to talk of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. We hope nothing so ill-timed will be thought of. Let such an idea reach Washington, and the Administration will set to work to defeat his operations in Mexico, and try to disgrace him so that he will lose the affections of the people of the country.

This is not a bad idea.—*Pet. Int.*

Indians in Texas.—The N. O. Courier of Monday evening publishes the following extract of a letter received, it says, from a person worthy of confidence in San Antonio, Texas:

"The Indians are committing depredations in this neighborhood. Last evening they pursued an American about one mile from this place—but he was mounted on a good horse and escaped safely in town. To-day Capt. Hay's company has gone in pursuit of the Indians with another company.

"Five or six days ago, about forty miles from this place, the savages attacked four Americans, killed two and scalped the others, leaving them on the ground. The two who were scalped arrived here the day before yesterday, without clothes, in a miserable condition.

"Col. Harney has given notice to the Mexicans here who refuse to make common cause with the Americans, to depart in three days."

Mr. Polk—Sir Robert Peel—the Oregon Treaty, and the Peace Makers.—The following from the Washington letter in the New York Commercial, purports to give the authority for the report about Sir Robert Peel, concerning the Oregon treaty—

"The President said to a Senator, on Wednesday evening, that Mr. McLane announced in his recent despatches the important fact that the proposition forwarded to Mr. Pakenham, for the settlement of the Oregon question, was agreed to by Her Majesty's Privy Council, by a bare majority of *one*—Sir Robert Peel being one of the *minority*."

We still think there is some mistake about the matter; but if it is true, this remarkable state of things will have occurred, where a treaty, that secures peace between two great nations, has been made *against the wishes and views of the persons for the time being at the head of the two governments!* Mr. Polk is known to have been opposed to the Oregon treaty, and in submitting it to the Senate, for their advice, informed them that if left to himself he should reject it. We are now informed, on, it would seem, the authority of Mr. Polk himself, that Sir Robert Peel—who is, for the time being, as much at the head of the government of Great Britain as is Mr. Polk at the head of the United States—was also opposed to the treaty, and that it was agreed to in the British Ministry against his advice and vote!

A strange state of things, truly, and we doubt whether it has a parallel in the history of modern governments.

Baltimore Patriot.

We too have been somewhat favored of late in the way of new subscribers. In "looking over *our list*," we count up more than eighty names that have been placed upon it within the last two months.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The Freshet.—The late freshet in the Cape Fear River has proved very destructive to the growing crops on the low-lands. In fact almost every field of corn thus situated has had a large proportion of it swept away. It is not too late to replant, and the farmers may yet have a pretty fair product of corn. The Rice too has received much damage, so that the expected yield, which was a full average, will be considerably shortened.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

GENERAL GAINES.

The following letter from the old Hero almost atones for the many columns of most indiscreet letters which he had previously written to the War Department. If all his despatches had been like this, Gen. Gaines would have stood high in the respect, as he has always stood high in the affections, of the country.

This letter was called for by resolution of the Senate, was communicated on Wednesday last, and ordered to be printed:—

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION,
New Orleans, June 7th, 1846.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the honor of your letter of the 28th May—last month.

It was with surprise I learned the Department of War regarded with disapprobation the request made by me upon the governors of Kentucky, and other States, for assistance. At the time it was made, (the 4th of May last,) General Taylor was in the most critical situation. He had been left with neither adequate means, or men, to sustain the national honor—opposed to an army near four times as strong as his own, and cut off from his military stores. The country was uncertain whether he could escape destruction. By his own gallantry, and the indomitable courage of his officers and men, and the providence of God, he extricated himself from the difficulty. At this crisis he requested troops to be sent to him with all possible despatch. As commander of this division of the United States army, I immediately sought the means of meeting his wishes. And I would have deemed myself *recreant* to my trust, and meriting dismissal from the service, if I had postponed action on the subject for two weeks, until orders could have been received from Washington.

The War Department may deem the *number* of troops asked by me as greater than the exigency required. This I must confess would astonish me, as the War Department asked and procured a bill authorizing the levy of 50,000 volunteers, and appropriating ($10,000,000) ten millions to meet the same exigency.

The War Department seems to be of opinion that there is no discretionary power lodged in me to act without positive orders. I, therefore, would ask for information—if a servile insurrection should occur—if an irruption should be made by large tribes of Indians—if a swarm of steamers, with Paixhan guns, were seen hovering about this seacoast—or if a general, at the head of a great part of the army of the United States upon the frontier of a neighboring State near me, should ask assistance, would it be my duty to refuse all aid until I should have received orders from Washington? I humbly conceive that the latter case has existed within the last month; and if I have erred in deeming General Taylor and his army in a situation so hazardous as to demand immediate succor, it is an error under which the country, the Congress, and the War Department, have equally labored. Had assistance been delayed by me, and had General Taylor and his army been cut off, I would have regarded it as an indelible stigma upon my name. I am aware that the exercise of such a discretion must ever be at the peril of the officer exercising it. That peril I can never hesitate to incur whenever the welfare of the country demands it. If I exercise it unwisely, I am willing that my commission shall be forfeited; or if I exercise it vainly, or for dishonorable purposes, I am willing to be shot. I am more than willing to abide the consequences of my conduct in this matter, confident as I am that I have not transcended my duty, or acted with greater zeal than the emergency required. If the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, so well contested, as they were for a time, on both sides, had resulted in the loss of Taylor's army, it would have plunged the whole Union into deep mourning—and into that most poignant of all human griefs—an abiding sense of self-reproach for the settled and cold indifference with which his want of competent force and supplies had been for months witnessed.

The talented and gallant General De Buys, who for a long time commanded the finest division of volunteers I have ever seen since the war of 1814 and '15, and who, I am sure, has no superior for the command of this description of force, with L. Texada, Esq., one of the most promising young members of the legislature, and the talented Judge Bryce, were not, as you seem to suppose, private citizens. They were Louisiana volunteers, and gentlemen of high respectability, and were appointed by me to *act as* officers of the general staff—upon the same principle that the distinguished Edward Livingston, A. L. Duncan, and John R. Grymes, all first-rate lawyers, were appointed by Jackson *to act as staff officers*.

Jackson's object was, as my object has ever been upon such occasions, to maintain the great principle upon which *the defence* and *the independence* of our beloved Union must forever depend; that to be a *private volunteer is to hold a station of high honor*, whence an *acting general staff* may with strict propriety be taken and put on duty in the absence of the regular staff of the army.

These appointments, and all the measures taken by me to which you object, were deemed by me as essential duties, and discharged by me upon principles sanctioned by the greatest and best of men ever known to me, some of whom took their degrees in military and political science in the school of our beloved Washington, Greene, and Knox; and in the more civic school of Jefferson and Dearborn, and Gallatin; and, though last, not least, in the school of Madison, Eustis, Dallas, and Armstrong, Monroe, and Calhoun, the master spirits of the war of 1812 to 1814 and '15.

Be assured, sir, that I will obey with much pleasure the orders of the President of the United States, according to my oath of office. As to the reprimands with which you have honored me in the last year, and in the last and present month, although they strike me as novelties, not being warranted by the sentence of a general court-martial, yet I carelessly submit to them, as they seem to be a source of pleasure to the War Department, and certainly inflict no injury on me. I can conceive but one motive for their frequent occurrence, and that is, that my name shall be so bandied before the country, that the public may be prepared to see with indifference my name passed by in silence if more distinguished officers are created in the army. If this is so, the labor is useless, as I may very soon be unable to discharge the active duties of my profession, (though long in the enjoyment of excellent health;) for I am already old, of a contented disposition, and have received sufficient distinctions during my humble life. Not the least of these distinctions do I regard the late prompt *war measures* of Congress and the President, and the noble-hearted Louisianians, and other whole-souled western and southern men, in not only indirectly, but expressly, generously, and unanimously approving my conduct in having for many months urged the adoption of the principal measures which have recently been carried as by acclamation.

I do not wish to have the place of any general or other officer known to me. I, sir, was born at a time and reared among men who had not learned the art of marching to distinction by trampling under foot the claims of their dearest friends or brother soldiers. Very respectfully, yours,

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES,
Major General United States Army,
Commanding the western division.
Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of War,
Washington city, D. C.

The following eloquent remarks from the Philadelphia North American are founded in a just appreciation, it seems to us, of the source of Gen. Gaines's errors of conduct, and points to the proper course to be pursued towards him by the government and the country:

"*Gen. Gaines.*—It is impossible to read the letters of this timeworn veteran to the War Department without coming, however reluctantly, to the conclusion that the measure of his service is, to the last drop, full. It is to be regretted that circumstances rendered the publication of the evidence of this fact, necessary. To use his own phrase, he has no grey hairs, save those that have whitened in the service of his country. He should be regarded and treated with the veneration that is due to the past; for the crumbling ruins of the patriot who has won the triumphs of the country, who has served her long and with zealous devotion and unspotted honor, should be sacred. No good can result from courts to enquire into the patriotic errors of his infirmity—for to the latest (though the chill has reached his head, it has not touched his heart,) he has had but one wish—to offer his aged bosom once more in defence of his country. The idle and unthinking may discover in the infirmities which age, and toil, and hardships incurred for his country, have brought upon him, subject for a ribald jest or a heartless censure, but better men will have better thoughts, and will see in the tottering columns of that crumbling temple of patriotism and honor, whose altar burns purely and brightly to the last, a theme for reverence and admiration. Were it possible, we would hope that the hero might never know that the country of his love grew younger, as he grew older, and that her heart ceased to beat quickly and fast when his victories were named. He would die of the thought. His retirement seems to be inevitable; it should be an honored one—crowning a manhood of glory with an age of dignity and peace."

MR. SHEPARD'S BILL.

We publish below, at the request of a number of friends, Mr. Shepard's famous "bill for the relief of the People," with the subsequent amendments. We beg the reader to accompany the perusal of it, by looking at the comments made by Mr. Gilmer, at Germanton. By the way, we must remark here, *en passant*, that Mr. G., though he has never been a public man, is destined to become conspicuous in our State Councils. He will represent in the Senate, at the next Session, the glorious old County of Guilford, and the mantle of the Moreheads, and other distinguished citizens of that County, never fell upon a worthier Representative.

MR. SHEPARD'S BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller, are hereby authorized to issue one million of dollars, upon the faith and credit of the State, in bills of from $10 to $100, bearing an interest of 2½ per cent; to be divided among all the Counties, according to their Federal Population, and loaned out to individuals at 6 per cent. upon a pledge of Real Estate, or undoubted personal security, to double the amount that any one individual may borrow, and renewable every twelve months upon the payment of one fifth of the principal and interest, and as fast as the money arising from this source shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, who is hereby authorized to receive it, it shall be applied as a *sinking fund* from year to year, until the whole amount of one million and *interest* shall be fully paid off.

Be it further enacted, That the Bills hereby authorized to be issued, shall be signed by the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller; and that the expenses of the scheme are to be paid by them, with the difference of interest between that which the Bills bear, and that which the borrower pays, to-wit: 3½ per cent.

Be it further enacted, That these Bills shall be receivable in payment of public taxes and Bank dividends.

Be it further enacted, That three persons, to be styled Commissioners of Loans, shall be appointed by the Governor and Council, for each County; that these Commissioners shall reside in their respective Counties, and give bond for the faithful performance of their duty, and shall be allowed such compensation as the Governor and Council may deem proper: *Provided*, That the expenses of the whole scheme, shall not exceed altogether the provision mentioned in the second section of this Bill.

Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws, which are inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed.

On Friday, Dec. 16, (see Journal, page 129,) the Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and took up the bill, for the relief of the people; which was read the second time; Mr. *Shepard moved to amend the bill*, by striking out in the third section, all after the words, "be it further enacted," and inserting the following therefor:

That the payment of one-fifth of the principal and interest, at the end of every year, provided for in the first section of this bill, shall be strictly enforced by the Governor; and should the same not be punctually paid, the Governor shall immediately institute suit for the same; and, after collection or payment of the same, he and his Council shall invest the one-fifth of the principal and interest, as it is gradually paid or collected at the end of each succeeding year, in Bank or other Stock, until the end of the fifth year, when, and not before, the notes hereby authorized to be issued shall be redeemed, and the fund mentioned in this section is hereby pledged for the redemption of the same. But no person or persons shall be compelled to receive these Treasury Notes in the payment of any debt or debts, unless he, she, or they, may respectively choose so to do; nor shall any person circulate, or attempt to circulate the same as money; and the loan offices authorized in this Act shall be opened on or before the first day of March next. And, further, any person who shall alter, forge, or counterfeit the bills hereby authorized to be issued, or attempt to do so, shall be punished with fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court. And these bills hereby authorized to be issued, shall not be receivable in the payment of public taxes or bank dividends, or any other debt due the State. And it is hereby further provided, that no one person shall borrow of these Treasury Notes more than five hundred dollars in amount; and the Governor and Council are hereby made a body corporate to issue these Treasury Notes, and they shall sue and be sued, and in all other respects whatever, shall possess, use and enjoy, the powers and privileges of incorporated bodies of this State.

The amendment, after some time spent thereon, was reported, and ordered to be printed.

This is Mr. Shepard's own amendment to his own bill for the relief of the people. We presume that on this second trial of skill in the way of "relief" he got the thing fixed exactly to his notion. Let us refer to the operative portions of the amendment, in order to get a full understanding of the degree of "relief of the people" therein provided for:

"*But no person or persons shall be compelled to receive these Treasury Notes in the payment of any debt or debts, unless he, she, or they may respectively choose to do so; nor shall any person circulate, or attempt to circulate the same as money.*"

Again:

"*And these bills hereby authorized to be issued, shall not be receivable in the payment of public taxes or bank dividends, or any other debt due the State.*"

The poor man so benevolently *relieved* by a loan of these Treasury Notes, could not pay debts with them; nor circulate or attempt to circulate them as money; nor even pay back the loan debt he contracted to the State in the same Notes!

Rail Road Matters.—A writer in a late "Standard," who signs himself "Buncombe," re-states a charge, which it seems we had allowed to pass uncontradicted, viz: that Gen. Patterson, in addition to his salary, "*charged the State and received eleven hundred dollars, while acting as Receiver!*" We allow many things, which are stated as facts in the "Standard," both in its Editorial columns, and as Communications, to pass uncontradicted; not by any means because we assent to their truth, but because we have something else to do, than to correct the errors of that print, either accidental or designed.

But this statement of "Buncombe," so far as it is a statement, we believe to be true. But there is a way of "lieing by circumstance"—by inuendo—and Loco Focoism knows how to do it tolerably well. When 'Buncombe' immediately afterwards says—"Let Gov. Graham answer the people why this was allowed," he gave a pretty fair definition of the *lie by inuendo*. He meant, that the *Governor* had made the allowance, and was therefore answerable to the people, or he had no meaning at all. We hope the Governor is not answerable for the sins of the "Democrats," as well as for his own, and for those of the whole Whig party. His Honor, Jno. M. Dick, a distinguished "Democrat," made the allowance to Gen. Patterson, from the Bench, and Perrin Busbee, Esq., another "Democrat," wrote it down as a Record, as Clerk of the Court; and Gov. Graham had just as much to do with it as "Buncombe" himself, and no more. Why is not Judge Dick called on to answer the people why this was allowed? Whether the allowance was a proper one, we know not. For what services it was [illegible] is not within our knowledge. We [illegible] knew that, whether right or wrong, it [illegible] made by a Judge, and that the Governor had nothing to do with the allowance. The Records of the Court of [illegible] Wake, will show this, and we [illegible] "Standard" to call and see, and [illegible] *amende honorable.*—*Raleigh Register.*

The inconsistency of Mr. Shepard [illegible] relation to Rail Road matters, will [illegible] strikingly appear when we publish, as we shall do in our next, the *personal* [illegible] took in the Internal Improvement Convention of 1838. We confess we were [illegible] ourselves, aware of it, until we stumbled upon it accidentally. If *he* can [illegible] his head, after his votes in that Convention, and talk about the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, we admit that he has [illegible] more *brass*, than we have ever [illegible] to his account. Look [illegible] *guisher!*—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"NOT WORTH ONE RED CENT."

We recently stated that the [illegible] the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road [illegible] ducted from the *disbursements*, since the Road became the property of the [illegible] would afford a nett profit of something [illegible] $8,000. But newspaper assertions [illegible] a-days (and we say it with shame) [illegible] considered the most reliable [illegible] We therefore take pleasure in publishing to day an *official* document, confirming that we have asserted and more [illegible] "Figures cannot lie," and in the [illegible] this document, we would ask the "Standard" the following questions, and [illegible] the Editor to reply:

Was not the appointment of Mr. [illegible] ter a most judicious one?

Is not the Road "worth one red cent?"

Has the State sunk $800,000 [illegible]

Has Gov. Graham betrayed the interests of his constituents?

What other investment of the State [illegible] duces so handsome an income?

We pause for a reply.

OFFICIAL.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE, June 17, [illegible]

At a meeting of the Commissioners [illegible] for the management of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, the Treasurer of the Road [illegible] the Board the following Statement of [illegible] and Disbursements for the five months [illegible] of May last, which, with the order [illegible] consequent thereon, is directed to be [illegible]

A Statement of the Receipts and D[illegible] of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail R[illegible] January to 31st May, 1846, inclusive.

	Freight.	Passengers.	[illegible]
Jan'y,	$1,562 90	$1,321 47	$[illegible]
Feb'y,	1,764 52	1,262 65	3,027 [illegible]
March,	2,831 28	1,250 13	4,0[illegible]
April,	4,530 11	1,826 12	[illegible]
May,	4,100 34	1,737 37	5,8[illegible]
	$14,[illegible] 25	$[illegible] 74	$22,[illegible]
On account of U. S. Mail			[illegible]
			$2[illegible]

Disbursed for Current Expenses.

January,	do	$ 457 65	
February,	do	2,181 00	
March,	do	2,315 88	
April,	do	4,373 41	
May,	do	4,679 37	$14,237 [illegible]
Bal. in favor of Rec'ts, 1st June, 1846,			$8,[illegible]
Add for Transportation of U. S. Mail, for 5 months, not yet on hand, say,			3,[illegible]
			$12,0[illegible]

W. W. VASS, Treas.

On motion, It is ordered that the Treasurer [illegible] the Railroad, pay over to the Public Treasurer [illegible] the State, on or before the 1st day of July next, [illegible] sum of Seven Thousand Two Hundred Dollars [illegible] meet the interest on $240,000 of Bonds of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, there being yet outstanding that balance of the Bonds, (to wit: $300,000) issued under the Act of 1840, for which the State is liable, as Endorser.

WM. F. COLLINS, Sec'y.

Gold.—We understand that a piece of rock, about the size of a hen's egg, was picked up on the 10th instant, by Col. Hugh Craig, on a field belonging to Mr. Angus McInnis, in the neighborhood of Brewer's Gold Mine, in this district, and that 154½ dwts. of pure gold was extracted from the rock.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Six workmen were injured by the fall of a scaffold in Wilmington, all slightly except Solomon Nash, a respectable free colored man, a Carpenter, formerly of this town, who was so hurt as to have expired in a few hours.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

Report of the Committee of Examination at Commencement, May 27th and 28th, 1846, presented to, and adopted by the Board, 15th June, instant.

"The Committee of Examination reported, that they attended to the duties assigned them. There being about ninety young Ladies to examine in the various classes, from the lowest to the highest, and some in the Preparatory Department, it was impossible to make a close investigation in every branch; yet it was amply sufficient to be highly satisfactory. While the Committee admit a variety of intellect, attainment, promptitude and accuracy, yet all the young Ladies did honor to themselves, and to their Instructors. Other Examinations were good; but it was pleasing to observe, that as the Institution advances, so there seems to be a corresponding improvement in the Examinations: this, in some respects at least, was of a superior order.

"Their Compositions were numerous, and of various merits, according to talent and literary improvement. Their attainments in Music were also various, according to taste and the time spent in the acquisition. Their specimens of Painting were fine and much admired.

"The President of the Board being absent on account of indisposition, the Graduating Class, (some of whom completed the course at the previous Session,) was ably addressed by John Gilchrist, Esq., who, at the close, delivered them their Diplomas; viz: to

"Misses Anabella McEachin, Sarah McEachin, Euphemia Jane McEachin, Christian Morrison, Jennet McBryde, and Mary H. Brown, of Robeson; Harriet McKinnon, of Richmond; Mary Armstrong and Jane Monroe, of Cumberland; Susan Bryan and Eliza Jane Bryan, of Duplin; Margaret Graham, of Fayetteville; and Margaret C. McLean, of Mississippi.

"The Graduates were again appropriately and feelingly addressed by Rev. E. W. Caruthers, of Greensborough. And after being highly entertained by Music on the Piano Forte, from some of the higher Classes, the exercises were closed with Prayer by Rev. F. Nash."

Note.—The next Session will commence on the first day of July next.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Chills and Fevers are quite prevalent about town just now. Should Dr. Turner's Pills not effect a cure, and there still remains a *nausea* of the stomach, I would recommend as an effectual emetic, the swallowing of the first half of the 4th column on the third page of Carolinian of the 27th. If taken in broken doses, a copious casting up will certainly follow.

NO QUACK.

June 29.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 30, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Rail Road Meeting.—A meeting of our Citizens is called for *to-morrow afternoon*, to take the first step in favor of our vital interest, a Rail Road from Raleigh through Fayetteville, to Camden. We need not say that we anticipate a full and enthusiastic meeting.

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

RAIL ROAD FROM RALEIGH, N. C. TO COLUMBIA, S. CAROLINA.

This necessary link in the great inland route of communication between the South begins to attract general attention, and its importance is now felt and acknowledged by all. There is now no Rail Road route in the country which holds out more inducements to capitalists, or offers a more certain profit from the investment. When this link shall be filled up, there will be an almost continuous line of Rail Roads from Boston to New Orleans, passing the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, Fredericksburg, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., Raleigh, N. C. and Columbia, S. Carolina.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road can, [illegible] be purchased at the price, or a small advance on the amount of the State's bid, with the condition of the grant of a liberal charter for the continuation of the Road to the S. Carolina State line, upon which State a like charter can be readily obtained to continue the Road to Columbia, the seat of Government, there to connect with the South Carolina Road.

The advantages of the proposed Road for the transportation of troops and munitions of war when necessary—the carrying of the mail, and the convenience, safety and expedition offered to travelers from the North to the South, are incalculable. That such strong inducements for the investment of capital will long remain unimproved, I cannot for a moment believe. The General Government and all of the Atlantic States are alike interested in the construction of this Road.

I hope, Mr Editor, that yourself and other Editors of papers on this great route, will call public attention to the subject and point out its immense advantages. N. J. P.

Macon, N. C., June 11, 1846.

Fourth of July.—We learn that the Committee of Arrangements has selected Wm. H. Haigh, Esq. to read the Declaration of Independence, and Wm. H. [illegible], Esq. to deliver the Oration, on the ensuing Anniversary of [illegible].

Small Pox.—We have rumors here of the existence of Small Pox in Chatham County. The disease, however, is said by some to be Measles. Our citizens cannot, however, be too much on their guard, and no one should neglect the recommendation of the Magistrate of Police, *pro tem.*, to guard effectually against the disease by vaccination. Provision has been made to vaccinate the poor gratis.

North Carolina Volunteers.—We learn from the Highland Messenger, that no less than Seven Companies have reported themselves to the proper authorities within the bounds of the ancient State of "Buncombe." Glorious old Buncombe! Well may her sons be proud of her. The Messenger contrasts this with the conduct of Mecklenburg. Buncombe is nearly all Whig, and was opposed to annexation; but at the call of her country she rushes to its defence. Mecklenburg is Democratic, advocated annexation, and boasts of being the birthplace of President Polk; and yet after long clamoring and eloquent speeches, but *thirty-four* of her fire-eaters could be found to volunteer.

The same paper states that in Henderson county two Companies have been organized; in Yancey two; in Haywood one; in Macon one; in Cherokee one.

In Randolph county, 66 volunteers stepped forward in one Regiment, and it is expected that as many will come forward in the other Regiment.

In [illegible] county, 75 volunteers came forward. In [illegible] 1 2. In Sampson upwards of 200. In [illegible] upwards of 50.

In Columbus 92 volunteered, and elected Thos. S. Memory Captain, Wm. M. [illegible] 1st Lieut., [illegible] Baldwin 2d Lieut., and Samuel B. Smith 1st Sergeant.

In Brunswick a full Company volunteered out of 250 men of the 35th Regiment.

A full company has volunteered in Davidson. G. M. Smith, capt.; W. P. Richards, 1st lieut.; A. H. March, 2d do.; S. H. Mabry, 1st sergt.; P. B. Mock, 2d do.; S. T. Dickson, 3d do.; G. W. Haines, 4th do.; A. Owen, 1st corporal; A. Gamble, 2d do.; D. L. Roach, 3d do.; A. Sharp, 4th do. J. Wilson, [illegible] 1st lieut.

This State was called on by the President for ten Companies. About *thirty* Companies have already volunteered. Our more boastful Locofoco neighbor, Virginia, was called on for thirty Companies, and she has furnished as yet but *five*, as we learn from the Richmond Whig of Friday last.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

Wm. Foy, Esq. is the Whig Candidate for the Commons in Jones County; and John F. Jones, Esq. of Carteret, the Whig Candidate for the Senate in the District of Carteret and Jones.

B. F. Moore, *Esq. of Halifax*.—We sincerely regret to see, that this really useful and distinguished member of our State Legislature has been obliged to decline a re-election, in consequence of his necessary absence in another State during the months of December and January next. The Halifax Republican says of him,—

"He has represented the County of Halifax for several years in the General Assembly, with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a man of fine intellect and sound judgment. As a debater he was without an equal in the Legislature. In his course he was always actuated by a truly patriotic feeling, and a holy zeal to promote the happiness of his fellow citizens and the prosperity of the State. No man will be more missed in our Legislative Halls—and his place cannot be supplied."

B. F. Perkins, Esq. is the Whig Candidate instead of Mr. Moore.

THE OREGON TREATY was carried to England by the Steamer Great Britain, which sailed from New York on Thursday last. It will probably not be much more than 30 days before we hear of its ratification by England.

The Mediation.—The report that England had offered her mediation between the U. S. and Mexico turns out to be unfounded; though it is believed that she will do so as soon as she finds that her own quarrel with us is adjusted.

To Correspondents.—We could not prepare, in time for this week's paper, the answer to the wishes of our respected correspondent from Chatham. It shall appear next week.

"A Wake Democrat" ought to have sent us his name.

Dividends.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. (of which the ½ per cent. is to pay the State tax,) payable at Raleigh on the 1st Monday in July, and at the Branches 15 days thereafter.

The Merchants' Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last six months.

Triumph of the Law.—The Legislature of New Hampshire, by the overwhelming vote of 173 to 35, has at last divided the State into Congressional Districts—an obedience to the Law one of the good fruits of Whig ascendancy.

Explanation.—It gives us great pleasure to insert the following explanation of our friend J. W. Thomas of Davidson County, of his vote on Mr. Shepard's Relief Bill. If it had occurred to us that *the* Mr. Thomas in the list of Yeas and Nays was Mr. Thomas of Davidson, we should have understood at once the motive which governed his vote:—

Fair Grove, N. C., June 23, 1846.

Mr. Hale: My dear Sir: I see in the Observer of June 16th, in which you have noticed Mr. Shepard's "Bill for the relief of the People," my name placed at the foot of that *gallant band, numbering five*, who voted in the Senate of 1842 for the aforesaid bill on its final passage.

If you will refer to the Journals you will see that the bill did not live to die so honorable a death, but died by the unfeeling hand of indefinite postponement, and that, too, from his intimate friend Mr. Edwards. Had it been an enemy he could have borne it. All I wish to say is, to use a common expression, to set myself right for being found in that *crowd*. Mr. Shepard had undertaken a very praiseworthy act, that is, to relieve the people of North Carolina from the great distress which his illustrious predecessors brought upon the country by experimenting with the currency, and other humbuggery. And for one I was unwilling to see the off-spring of the young gentleman *strangled* without mercy and without time to mature. He was happy in selecting a name for his bill, and I did hope he could have done something more, but the name is all that can be now boasted of—"a bill to relieve the people."

And, by the by, Governor Shepard would sound pretty fair—but in fact I suppose it would go about as far to relieve the people as his *famous bill* did.

Gov. Graham made a speech in Lexington yesterday, which would have done credit to the *speaker* and the *State* in any part of the world; and Mr. Shepard need no longer fear but the people will introduce a bill on the 6th of August to *relieve him* of any further trouble connected with the office of *Governor*.

I did not vote for the passage of the bill to relieve the people, but did vote against its indefinite postponement. Please make the correction, and much oblige,

Your obedient servant,
J. W. THOMAS.

Mr. Webster.—The Carolinian appears to have misapprehended, in a very material point, the minority Report of Mr Brinkerhoff in the case of Mr. Webster, and to have founded upon that misapprehension the opinion, that Mr. Webster "does not come out as clear as his friends anticipated."

"It will be seen," says the Carolinian, "that by the minority report he is still left a defaulter to the Department of State, to the amount of $1040, which he has failed to account for, or his friends for him. It is therefore a plain defalcation, which [illegible] the effect of a careless, [illegible] way of doing business, or a [illegible]."

If the Editor had read the minority report with that care which so serious an imputation upon a man's honesty would seem to have called for, he would have seen, that, according to that report itself, Mr Webster paid up an apparent balance of $2290, which appeared to be against him when he left the Department, and that $1250 of that sum was afterwards *refunded* to him on his production of the vouchers. The report does *not* say that Mr. Webster *is* a defaulter for $1040, or for any other sum; but only that he *was* so when he went out of office. But he paid the balance, [illegible] asserted that it had actually been expended in the public service.

One might have hoped, that after a Report of three out of five of the Committee, and two out of the four Mr. Webster's political opponents, completely exonerating Mr. Webster, he would not again have been charged, either under misapprehension or through party feelings, with corruption. But the [illegible] effect of an unfounded charge against Mr. Clay [illegible] not to have been forgotten.

Intended Dismissal of Generals Scott and Gaines.—It has been charged by the Whigs, that the object of the bill to increase the number of Generals in the Army, and giving to the President the right to dismiss either the old or the new Generals, as he may please, at the end of the war, was to get rid of the veteran Generals Scott and Gaines.—That object is now plainly stated in the Boston Post and N. Y. Evening Post. "It is, in fact," says the correspondent of the Post, "enacting that Generals Scott and Gaines *shall be dismissed* at the above designated time, if the President shall think that the interests of the service require it. This is the first time that I have known the Senate to yield to the House upon a question of any importance, and the highest credit is due to the firmness of the latter for exacting at the unwilling hands of the Senate this great prospective reform in our military system."

This would seem to be a severe measure, that two veterans who have fought the battles of the country, should in their old age be turned adrift, to starve, or subsist on charity.

Volunteers.—The Administration appears to be pursuing a very strange course in regard to the volunteers. A whole regiment of Alabama volunteers, of whom four companies were actually at Point Isabel, and the other six at Mobile, waiting to be transported thither, were actually disbanded a few days ago by order of the Secretary of War, and left to find their way home the best way they could—whilst two Members of Congress, from Illinois and Missouri, were deputed to raise each an additional regiment in his own State! These Members left Washington with commissions of Colonel in their pocket for themselves, and commissions of Lieut. Colonel and Major for their friends; and volunteer companies who offered their services to the Governor of Missouri were told that they would be accepted, *provided they would consent to serve under these officers of Mr. Polk's appointment, and not otherwise!*

This high-handed and unconstitutional step is much complained of in Missouri, especially by the Reporter, a Locofoco paper at St. Louis.

Mr. Johnson of Md. has submitted a resolution in the Senate to inquire into these matters.

The Wilmington Rail Road Company met on the 24th, to devise means to construct the contemplated Road from Wilmington to South Carolina. A memorial was presented and approved, forwarded to Congress by the Presidents of the Wilmington and South Carolina Roads, asking ten years' extension of the present mail contracts, and an advance of the pay, on good security, for that period, for the road to be built, and one-third of the pay of the existing roads, on condition that the whole of such advance be applied to the construction of the new road. It asks also a remission of the duty on the iron required for the road.

The resolutions of the meeting indicate Charleston as the terminus of the road. But the Commercial says that the feelings of the people of Wilmington are decidedly in favor of Sumterville.

Cotton Blooms.—In South Carolina, the first blooms reported opened on the 18th inst. In Georgia on the 14th. Last year about ten days earlier. The crop is reported to be fine.

We learn that Mr. Shepard was met at Doweltown, in Surry county, and replied to by Col. Puryear, and received at his hands a severe castigation, and gave evidence of being pretty well used up. Mr. Shepard, we suppose, begins to discover that he will not be suffered to traverse the State, at least the western part of it, and abuse one of North Carolina's purest sons without being met and confuted. If he expects to carry his election by misrepresentation, we can tell him, he had better wend his way to some other section of the State, where such a course is in higher favor than here, if it can be found. The people in these parts are not quite as ignorant as he seems to suppose. They *sometimes* read and think for themselves.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Gov. Graham and Mr. Shepard are to speak at Asheville to-morrow, July 1st.

A Dilemma.—The official organ of the government has repeatedly found itself in a corner during this session of Congress, in endeavoring to please all of the several sections into which the party is divided. If it praised one set, down came the opposite faction, in a passion, demanding an explanation; and in one instance we remember that the article of one day was explained away the next, and then in effect, re-affirmed on the third day. The Editor succeeded rather badly at that kind of business, and so his last effort is to please all parties at once, by an attempt to perform that very difficult operation, "riding both sides of the sapling." He glorifies the President for "the firm and energetic stand" taken by him, without which, he says, England "would never have conceded to us" as much as she has conceded by the Oregon Treaty. Of course the inference is plain, that he considers the negotiation, in the language of his sons of the Richmond Enquirer, as having "resulted gloriously." All this is intended as a sweet morsel for the President and the 49° party. But he immediately adds, "Had not the Senate taken in part the negotiation out of his hands, we have no doubt he would have obtained better terms from Great Britain, even than those which are contained in the treaty." And this is a salve for the wounds of the 54° 40' party.

But how did the Senate take the negotiation out of his hands? They did no such thing. He *threw* it on their hands—and it was the wisest thing he ever did.

What said Mr Hannegan in reply to Mr Haywood?

"If the statement of the Senator was true, and the President meant what the Senator understood him to mean, then *he was an infamous man*. The gentleman from North Carolina had told the Senate that, in the message, there were, here and there, in various parts of it, 'stockings in, parenthetically, to gratify the ultraists of the country,' but which he never meant to carry out. The meaning of this could only be that the President, in these 'stockings in,' *employed false words* to hide his real motives and purposes. What was this but deliberately and wilfully deceiving the country?—If this was true it must soon come to light; AND THEN *what must be his fate but disgrace! The story of his infamy would be execrated from one end of the country to the other, and his perfidious course would sink him in an infamy* SO PROFOUND, *in a damnation* SO DEEP, *that the hand of resurrection could never reach him*. A TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY SO SUPERLATIVELY BASE NEED HOPE FOR NEITHER FORGIVENESS FROM GOD NOR MERCY FROM MAN."

There was an old maxim very much insisted on by Gen. Jackson, that "we should ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong." Now according to the "Union," we have either submitted to something wrong, in taking the line 49°, or, the "better terms" which the President would have obtained but for the Senate, would have been something more than was "right."

The fact is, that the Whigs and a majority of the Democrats in the Senate—a majority who prized their country more than their party—are entitled to all the credit of the fair and honorable and peaceable settlement of this vexed question. But for their firm and patriotic efforts, the President and the reckless portion of Locofocos, instead of settling the difficulty, would inevitably have plunged the country in a war with England—a war which, let who would whip, would have been most disastrous to both.

Great Fire.—It is reported in New York, but somewhat discredited, that the whole of St. John's, New Foundland, a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, except two stores, has been destroyed by fire, 50 soldiers killed in blowing up a house, and 18 vessels burnt in the harbor.

Important Rumors from Washington.—We have rumors from Washington that an effort is about to be made in the Senate, which will open the way for putting an end to the war with Mexico.

The following extract of a letter from the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce refers to these rumors:

"It was Mr Calhoun's averment that if the declaration of war against Mexico had been postponed a day, he would have prevented the war!

"I learn that Mr. McDuffie is about to report a measure from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the means of *terminating the Mexican war*, by a speedy adjustment.

"The Senate is to undertake the initiation of measures that will lead to peace.

"The plan is not known, but it is, no doubt, the same that Mr. Calhoun had in view, when he made the above declaration."

The Raleigh Standard.—It is very seldom indeed that we see this infamous paper, and still more seldom that we care to see it. But some one has sent us the No. of last Wednesday, in which we find the following, which we republish, because nothing that we could say would more effectually expose the Editor of the Standard to the public derision and contempt, than his own language. Here it is:—

"Edward J. Hale.—During the late session of the Legislature Mr. Shepard [illegible] J. Hale, the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer [illegible] to denounce them as a *liar*, a *scoundrel*, and a *coward* [illegible] Of course Edward J. Hale is opposed to the Mexican War, and [illegible] grandee under the sway of one [illegible]."

We have but a word or two to add. Mr. Shepard's denunciation in January 1845, was met by the application to him (*and the proof that he deserved them*,) of the epithets "BLACKGUARD," "CONCEITED SIMPLETON," "SWAGGERING BULLY," and "CONTEMPTIBLE POLTROON," SNEAKING out of a difficulty in which he had involved himself. We defied him then, as we defy him now. And we think that the best evidence that he "took nothing by his motion," is the fact, that Mr. Shepard has never meddled with us from that day to this.

The Editor of the Standard seems to plume himself upon his having struck this paper from his exchange list, which he says he was "compelled to do from a regard for his own character."!!!—Then we suppose he had lost that "regard for his own character" when, in June last, he again put the Observer upon his exchange list, and sent us his vile paper for two or three weeks, and only stopped sending it when he found that we declined the exchange by taking no notice of him or his paper—which in truth we did not want.

We are bound to confess, that the Standard has told one truth,—and that is, that we are "too big a coward to fight against our country;" but then he has immediately atoned for it by the falsehood which directly succeeds—"but he will *write* against it." Of course the Editor wishes the public to believe that *he* is *not* too big a coward to fight against his country. And well he may. The man who sold his political principles for money, may or may not have the physical courage to fight, but he can certainly have no conscientious scruples to deter him from fighting against his country. Shepard and Holden were once both Whigs. Both had ambition. Shepard wanted to get into office, and Holden wanted to be an Editor. In the Whig party, men of mediocre talents are not apt to be promoted to the office of Governor, and men of no character are not relished as Editors. Shepard abandoned the Whig party, as too many young men do for the same reason; and seeing that Holden was great at writing eulogies on Henry Clay, he bought the Standard and Holden, and set the latter to writing eulogies on Jas. B. Shepard,—merely changing the name of Henry Clay to that of James B. Shepard, which the parties no doubt consider a great improvement. Shepard made Holden Editor, and now Holden is endeavoring to make Shepard Governor. They may be said to have created each other, as those celebrated [illegible] cats are said to have devoured each other.

CONGRESS.

The Hon. Jonathan Cilley, the newly elected Whig Senator from New Hampshire, in place of Mr. Jenness, Loco, took his seat on Monday the 21st. Mr. Cilley will be succeeded on the 4th of March next by the Hon. John P. Hale, elected for six years from that date.

No business was done in either House on Monday and Tuesday, the announcement of the death of Mr. Herrick, a Representative from New York, having been made on Monday, and his funeral attended on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Benton from the Military Committee, reported a bill to organise the volunteer forces into brigades and divisions, and to provide for the appointment by the President of the volunteers.

On this bill Mr. Webster delivered a speech of which the following is the most material part:—

After a few remarks on the bill, Mr. W. said,—

The Executive is responsible for the conduct of the war, and for the application of the resources put at his disposal by the two houses of Congress for the purpose of prosecuting the war. For one, I shall not deny the Government any supplies which may be considered necessary. Whatever may be thought of the origin of the war, the fact that war does exist is itself a sufficient reason for granting the means for prosecuting that war with effect. Those who condemn the origin of the war, and those who most earnestly long for its termination, will all agree that the refusal of supplies would make no amends for what some lament, and would not hasten what I hope all desire.

He then spoke of the Treasury estimates for supplying the deficiency of revenue, and considered each of these items separately. As to the present free articles of tea and coffee, which it is proposed now to tax, he said there was no doubt they would produce a revenue, if taxed properly, that is, by a specific duty. But under an ad valorem duty, he thought the teas made up in Canton for the New York market would *become wonderfully cheap*—that is, the invoices would be made out so low that the duty collected would amount to little or nothing. He did not place any reliance upon the plan of raising additional revenue by reducing the duties; nor could he see how the warehousing system was going to produce a million of dollars, nor yet could he believe that a half a million additional could be gained by reducing the price of the public lands. All these were mere matters of opinion with the Administration, and not fit to be relied on in the emergency.

If Treasury notes were to be relied on, he thought not a day should pass without the bill to legalize their issue. There is no time to be lost. The money will be wanted.

The truth is, (said Mr. W.,) that, if this war continues, we must have a substantial taxation, or we must incur a public debt. We cannot look to Treasury notes as revenue; if they assume interest, and are payable at a distant day, they become of course a public debt. There must, then, be a substantial tax, or there must be a public debt, if the war continues. Our expenses are very great. I do not say they are unnecessary; I make no imputation of that sort at present. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the particulars; but I stated here some time ago, upon the credit of others, that of which I am perfectly convinced, that our expenses have been half a million of dollars a day. Forty days ago we passed an act declaring that war existed, and authorising the calling out of fifty thousand volunteers. Well, sir, I have a full conviction that the military expenditures of the Government, the expense of raising, equipping, and transporting the forces which have already been called out, will be found to have cost twenty millions, or very nearly that amount, at this moment. I only say that, from the nature of the war, the expense must necessarily be very great. And I take this occasion to say that I have seen with great pleasure the alacrity with which volunteers have rushed to the public service. A spirit of patriotism and devotion to the country's interest has been manifested of which we may justly be proud.

But, upon those sources of revenue let me make another remark, though perhaps it is too obvious to require notice. For one-half the deficiency the Government proposes to rely on Treasury notes or loans. Well, if this be so, then, of course, I suppose the idea of pressing for the present the Independent Treasury, or Subtreasury, must be abandoned by every one; for, what would be the use of Treasury notes under a Subtreasury administration. The issue of Treasury notes would be perfectly inconsistent with the Subtreasury system. It is quite plain that if the Government, for its own use, is driven to the necessity of issuing paper, it can have no occasion to make provision for locking up its treasures. The Subtreasury system makes it penal to issue or receive any thing but specie. They are therefore entirely inconsistent with each other.

With respect to loans, I beseech gentlemen not to deceive themselves. There is money enough in the country, it is true, and the credit of the Government will be good if we lay such taxes as will produce revenue; but, if gentlemen suppose that a loan is to be contracted in this country for the use of the Government, to be paid in specie, in the expectation that that specie is to be locked up, they will find themselves mistaken. Those who hold capital will consent to no such thing. If the Government makes a loan, it must be made in the ordinary way—payable by instalments or otherwise, under circumstances that will show that this amount of money is not to be drained from all the operations of private life. I take it for granted, then, if loans are to be made, the new method of keeping the public money must be abandoned.

And now, sir, having said thus much in relation to the ideas communicated to us respecting the mode of raising revenue, I desire to add that, in my judgment, the time has come to ask for the object and character and purposes for and under which the war is hereafter to be conducted. The people of this country while they are willing to pay all needful expenses; while they are desirous of sustaining the glory of the American arms; while they are ready to defend every inch of American territory, and maintain all the essential rights of their country; the people, if I do not misread their desires, now wish to know the objects and purposes and ends for which this war is further to be carried on. There is not now a hostile foot within the limits of the United States. Our army, at first an army of observation, then an army of occupation, has become an army of invasion; I will not say unjust invasion; but it is encamped at this moment beyond the limits of the United States, and within the acknowledged territory of Mexico; and, if we may credit the rumors which have recently reached us, a purpose is entertained of marching immediately and directly to the city of Mexico. Well, now, the people, as I have said, appear to me to demand, and with great reason, a full, distinct, and comprehensible account of the objects and purposes of this war of invasion. The President, by two messages, one of the 13th of May, and the other of the 16th of June, signifies that he is ready to treat with Mexico upon terms of peace; while it appears, at least as far as we know now, that Mexico is not willing to treat. In regard to this, I must say that, in my judgment, if this be the state of the case, Mexico is acting entirely an unreasonable and senseless part, and the Government of the United States, to this extent, is acting a proper one; that is to say, as the war does exist, and the American Government is ready to treat, without prescribing terms, so as to show that her terms would be unacceptable, and Mexico declines to treat, why then I say, so far the conduct of the United States is reasonable, and the conduct of Mexico unreasonable and senseless. I would desire on all such occasions, for many reasons, and in this case for two more than the rest, to keep our country entirely in the right, and to satisfy every individual in the country that it is in the right, and that it desires nothing wrong; and I would advise, if I were called on to give advice, that this Government should tender a formal solemn embassy to Mexico. And the two reasons which would influence me are—in the first place, Mexico is weak and we are strong; it is a war, therefore, on her part against great odds; and in the next place, Mexico is a neighbor, a weak neighbor—a republic formed upon our own model, who, when she threw off the dominion of old Spain, was influenced throughout mainly by our example; certainly we wished her success; certainly we congratulated her upon her change from a viceroyalty to a republic upon our own model; we wished her well; and I think now that the people of the United States have no desire (I think they have no pleasure) in doing her an injury beyond what is necessary to maintain their own rights. The people of the United States cannot wish to crush the Republic of Mexico; it cannot be their desire to break down a neighboring Republic; it cannot be their wish to drive her back again to a monarchical form of government, to render her a mere appanage to some one of the thrones of Europe.

This is not a thought which can find harbor in the generous breasts of the American people.—Mexico has been unfortunate; she is unfortunate. I really believe the Mexican people are the worst governed people in Christendom. They have yet to learn the true benefits of free institutions. Depressed and ruined by a dominant military power, maintaining an army of forty thousand troops, how can a Government, limited in its resources as that of Mexico, flourish? It is impossible. She has been unhappy, too, in the production or nonproduction of men to guide her councils. I am sorry to say it of a republic, but it is nevertheless true.—Mexico has produced few or none really enlightened patriotic men. I verily believe, and I sadly fear, that history will hereafter record the melancholy truth, that, from the time of the establishment of an independent Government, the people of Mexico have been worse governed a great deal than they were under the viceroyalty. Nobody can wish to see her fall, but Mexico must hear the suggestions of reason. She must listen to terms of peace; this she ought to know. And if her Government be not hopelessly stupid and infatuated, they must be aware that this is her true interest. Nothing can exceed, I have always thought, the obstinacy and senselessness manifested by Mexico for so many years in refusing to acknowledge the independence of Texas. A correspondence between this Government and Mexico upon that subject took place at a time when I had something to do with the administration, so that my attention was particularly directed to the course of conduct pursued by Mexico, which struck me as resembling—though it was much more senseless—the conduct of old Spain in attempting for many years to reconquer the people of the low countries after they had declared their independence.

Mexico must be taught that it is necessary for her to treat for peace upon considerations which belong to the present state of things. We have just claims against her—claims acknowledged by herself in the most solemn form of treaty stipulations. She ought to make provision for the payment of those claims; in short, she must be brought to justice. I am not one of those who would do her an injustice, but it does appear to me that if, after all that has occurred, she still persists in refusing to receive an American Minister on the ground that it was through the fault of the United States that she lost Texas, she will be acting a very senseless part.

As to her enlisting the sympathy of foreign Powers, I have not the least belief that any Power stands behind Mexico. I have not the least belief in her possessing the assurance of any Power that, if she will hold on in the contest, foreign aid will be sent to her. I think the whole policy of the Governments of Europe takes a different turn. I believe that they think—and especially England—that it is their interest to have Mexico at peace; in a state of active industry, cultivating her resources, multiplying her products, and increasing her ability to purchase from them. I believe that this will soon be the declared policy of the British Government, as it is undoubtedly the true policy of all Governments. I believe, therefore, that if Mexico rests upon any hope that by-and-by aid and succor will come from foreign sources, that hope will entirely fail.

The newspapers speak of mediation. I doubt whether there is much truth in that; if, however, any offer of mediation be made by the best friend Mexico has, it must come down to this at last, that she must treat for peace. For one, I would vote for a suspension of hostilities to the end that negotiation might take place; and if I were to advise, I would say make her an offer of a formal embassy. I would be for keeping ourselves entirely in the right. We can afford to do so; we can lose nothing in dignity by it. It is not stooping on our part, because all the world knows that the contest is very unequal. If she will consent to this, I say meet her in negotiation, and in the mean time suspend military operation. But if she will not do this; if she persists foolishly and senselessly in carrying on the war; if she prefer war to peace, then, of course, she must have war, vigorous war, until she be compelled to adopt a different line of conduct.

On Thursday, the resolution to fix a day for adjournment was further postponed, 27 to 23, after considerable debate, in which it was urged, that not only was it necessary to pass the Tariff, the Warehouse bill, the Land bill, the Sub-Treasury, and to organize the Oregon Territory, but that Congress ought not to adjourn till the Treaty was returned from England, which it was thought would be early in August. Mr. Westcott said also, that there was a prospect, and *not a very remote prospect, he believed, of an adjustment of our difficulty with Mexico.*

Mr Benton's bill to organize the volunteers was taken up. Mr. Crittenden moved to amend it by reserving to the States the appointment of the generals. A long debate arose, which was terminated by the rejection of the amendment, 26 to 17. The bill was then passed.

On Friday, Mr. Calhoun made a long report, which excited much attention, accompanied by a bill, to have a survey of the Mississippi, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of that river and its tributaries, and the reduction of the price of the Swamp lands lying thereon. 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

On Saturday, nothing of importance.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, Mr. McKay succeeded in getting a resolution passed, 101 to 69, to close the Tariff debate on Thursday next the 2d July.

Reasons of the War with Mexico.—Mr. Chas. J. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report on the state of the relations as existing between the United States and Mexico. The caption or introduction of the report states that "the act of Congress of the 13th of May for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and Mexico, having become a law on an exigency which scarcely allowed delay or required deliberation, the ordinary method of referring the President's special message to the Committee on Foreign Affairs was pretermitted. Still it is proper that reasons for so important an act should be manifested to the world." The committee then proceed at great length to set forth those reasons.

The report was not read, but was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

The Tariff debate then proceeded, and four speeches were delivered. On Thursday, five.

On Friday, a long and disorderly debate arose on the supplementary war bill. The House refused, as the Senate had done, to strike out that part which authorized the President to appoint the General officers of the volunteers, so as to reserve their appointment to the States. The vote was 88 to 61. The bill was then passed.

Three speeches were then delivered on the Tariff bill. And on Saturday, five more.

The President has twice nominated Henry Horn as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and the Senate has twice rejected him.

Gen. Vega.—We learn from the "Union" that the Mexican General Vega, now a prisoner of war at New Orleans, has asked permission of the Government, through Gen. Gaines, to leave New Orleans and visit different parts of the United States. The Union intimates that his wish will be acceded to without difficulty.

Abraham Van Buren, son of Martin, a Major Forsyth, of Michigan, and a Mr. Hammond, of Pennsylvania, have been appointed by the President as Paymasters in the army. The *Vans* always manage to keep in office.

Mr. Loring's "Independent" is now issued from Wilmington.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 26—Steamer Henrietta, with Freight for Hall & Johnson, Hall & Hall, D A Ray & Co, J H & J Martine, S W Tillinghast & Co, C Benbow & Co, Rockfish Co, J M Rose, D McNeill, C T Haigh & Son, J Sundy, Gardner & McKethan, E W Willkings, S J Hinsdale, Cook & Troy, E J Lilly, F T Ward, and J R Gee, of this place; and for J H Jenkins & Co, J A Bitting, S G Coffin, Shelly & Fields, E Sheat, S Perry, J J & A C Blum, C L Bonner, S Hopkins, T McElroy, W Welch, J Mans, T Hansaf, J Shulz, P Adams, W T Horn, Rev'd W M Green, J A Mebane, E Belo, J M Dorr, and T J Whitaker, of the interior.

June 27—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Freight for Lieut S H Drum, U. S. A., E W Willkings, D A Ray, Mag Police, A W Steel, H L Myrover & Co, F T Ward, and T S Lutterloh, of this place; and for Boner & Crist, Wm Holland, Lieut Collins, U. S. A., J & W Murphy, Elliot, Marsh & Co, J H Lindsay, J Worth, J A Worth, Salisbury Co, Rankin & McLean, Holt & Carrigan, and Jas Colville, of the interior.

June 30—Steamer Henrietta, with boat B Rush in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, H Branson, F T Ward, G McNeill, F D Breece, G & H McMillan, C P Mallett, J H & J Martine, Cook & Troy, Hall & Hall, J Kyle, C T Haigh & Son, E J Hale, and G W McDonald, of this place; and for J H Lindsay, of the interior.

By this Morning's Mail.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.

ARISTA RELIEVED FROM THE COMMAND.

The French brig Princess Marie arrived here yesterday from Tampico, 6th inst.

Official despatches had arrived at Tampico that Gen. Arista had been removed from the command of the Northern Division of the Army, and Gen. Mejia had superceded him.

Correspondence of the N. O. Bee.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp Opposite Matamoras, June 11.

The day after I last addressed you, we pulled up stakes, but instead of marching across the river, as our wishes heartily dictated, we merely went up to the "Upper Camp" to unite with the Washington Regiment and form our Brigade of Louisiana Volunteers.

The effect of too much idleness is readily perceptible in the camp, and as I stated to you before, I believe a volunteer company must be kept in motion, to insure discipline and contentment. We have improved some little in drilling, but not as much as I could desire.

CAMP OPPOSITE MATAMORAS, June 13th.

I informed you of the departure of Col. Wilson from this place to occupy some post on the river above. This morning an express reached here from Rienosa, the bearer of which informed me, that before Col. W. reached the town, he was informed that no resistance would be made to his entree, and he took, as was done at Matamoras, an undisputed possession of the place, the citizens of which, expressed the most friendly feeling towards our troops. Rienosa, as you doubtless are aware, is 60 miles from here, and within a day and a half march of Camargo, where it is proposed to establish a depot for provisions.

Another item furnished by the arrival, is the fact, that Canales, the noted robber, had surrendered to Col. Wilson, with 15 men, saying they were all he had under his command. He had for a long time, been the terror of the western frontier, committing depredations upon Mexicans and Texians, and always managing to escape both. Within two months he had 700 or 1,000 men under his command on the Aroyo Colorada, 30 miles east from this place, and what chance has lessened this number to 15, is quite a mystery. He is proverbial for trickery, and has in this instance, no doubt deceived Col. W. I shall not be surprised if his band with Rancheros, was to take Col. W. by surprise, and put him to great trouble. The time that Gen Anaya attempted to revolutionize Mexico in 1839, Canales had a Colonel's command, which, united with about 500 Texans, went into the Mexican Territory as far as Saltillo, and when storming the place, Canales deserted the Texans, and joined the Central party again, thus defeating the object of the expedition. He has long since been declared an outlaw, and would have been hung either by the Texans or Mexicans, could he have been captured.

News was received at Matamoras on the 6th instant, that a reinforcement of 5000 men under General Arista, had arrived at Monterey. This intelligence is, however, very doubtful.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial gives us the following piece of information from the Chairman of the Finance Committe in the Senate: "Mr. Lewis declared the other day in conversation, that the appropriations of this Congress, for objects unconnected with the Mexican war, would reach an aggregate of between forty and fifty millions of dollars, which, added to the estimated expense of the war, would make an aggregate expenditure for the year, to be provided for, of from sixty-three to seventy-three millions. With such an expenditure the deficiency will not fall short of thirty millions."

A sure charge.—The following, extracted by the Boston Transcript from one of its Southern papers, is quite an apposite hint to "examine your bills:"

A merchant of Mississippi during a day's business in which he had been crowded with customers, sold a saddle of the value of forty dollars, but had neglected to make the charge. Next day he missed the saddle, and recollected the fact of the sale, but not the individual who had bought it. After racking his memory for some time to no purpose, he directed his clerk *Jim* to turn to his ledger alphabet and read off the W's, then the S's, the B's, the C's, and other letters in succession; all to no purpose.

Tired out with the mental exercise, and as the readiest way of settling the difficulty, "Jim," said he, "charge a saddle to every one of the customers." This was accordingly done. When the planters had got their cotton in, and settling time came round, the bills were presented, and if occasionally one man more prudent than his neighbors, went through the drudgery of examining a long list of sundries got by different members of the family, he might possibly discover a saddle which they had *not* got, or one *more* than they had got, and objecting to the item, it would be struck out of course, alleging there was some mistake. When all the accounts had been settled up, "Well, Jim," said the storekeeper, "how many customers paid you for that saddle?" Jim examined and reported *thirty-one*. "Little enough," exclaimed his employer, "for the trouble we have had to find out who got it."

Dr. Jayne.—My Dear Sir.—It gives me pleasure to communicate, in this manner, my favorable opinion of your "Carminative Balsam." For two years it has been in almost constant use in my family. It was thus introduced: a child five years old had been sick, some five or six days, of the Dysentery. Calomel and other medicines had been largely administered, but without the least apparent benefit. The peculiar discharges from the bowels were unchanged in both character and frequency; the strength of the little patient could not hold out much longer. At this juncture I was reminded, by a friend, of your "Balsam." After a portion of Castor Oil it was administered several times through the night. In the morning the physician found the discharges "essentially changed;" the disease was checked, nay, removed; all other medicines were discontinued, and the child was soon restored to usual health. We have, ever since, kept this invaluable medicine on hand, and for both adults and children have found it uniformly efficacious. We readily pronounce it the best adapted to family use of all the preparations with which we are acquainted. Hoping that the public will soon become universally acquainted with this medicine, I remain yours, &c.

H. K. GREEN,
Prof. Germantown Collegiate Institute.

The Rev. Charles C. P. Crosby, of New York, certifies that his wife has been liable to a most distressing dysentery in hot weather, but by the use of this medicine for two seasons, the attack has been obviated in two or three hours. He has known children cured immediately of violent Diarrhœa, by its use.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 29, 1846. 17-3w

Rail Road Meeting.

THE citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, interested in the construction of a Rail Road from Raleigh to this place, and through to Camden, S. C., are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, to take the subject into consideration, and adopt some measures to begin the work. June 29, 1846.

DENTISTRY
IN FAYETTEVILLE.
R. D. ADDINGTON
HAS returned, and is prepared, at Briggs's Hotel, to receive orders to perform all operations on the Teeth, either in town or country.
June 2, 1846. 13-tf

MARRIED,

In this place, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. R. McNabb, Mr. THADDEUS N. BOND, of Augusta, Georgia, to Miss NANCY BREECE, daughter of Mr. Frederick D. Breece.

In Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. A. H. Richardson, Mr. HERCULES AGEE to Miss ELIZABETH K., daughter of Capt. Duncan McRae.

In Raleigh, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Thos. S. Campbell, Mr. JOHN W. COSBY to Miss LOUISA, youngest daughter of Mr. Benjamin B. Smith, all of Raleigh.

In Pittsborough, on the 3d inst., the Rev. WM. P. TAYLOR to Miss ANN RAMSEY, eldest daughter of Joseph Ramsey, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Stedman, Mr. THOMAS F. GAUSE to Miss MARGARET ROBESON, formerly of Bladen county.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 30

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6½ a 7½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	85 a 90	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	5 a 5½	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—Flour has advanced considerably. Sales yesterday at 5 to 5½. No other change to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine very fluctuating. Virgin dip 2 25 to 2 40. Yellow 1 80 to 1 90. Last sales 2 45 and 1 90. 150 bbls. Spirits sold at 24 cts. Lumber and Timber of every description dull. Flooring 9 to 10 50, Wide 6, Scantling 4. Timber 3 50 to 5 50. One or two sales at quotations. Bacon 7½ to 7¾. Corn. 5200 bushels arrived, all sold at 60. Business dull.

No change in Cheraw market.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¾ to 8. Corn 52.

At New York, Cotton firm at 6¾ to 8¼. Corn 52 to 55. Flour 3 94 to 4 12. Turpentine 1 75 to 1 87. Spirits 28 to 29.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,994,172 bales, against 2,360,311 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 22.—Schrs. Fayetteville from Baltimore, Jack Downing from Onslow county, Stratton from Philadelphia, Jonas Smith from N. York. 23.—Schrs. Monsoon and American Eagle from Philadelphia, Onslow from Washington, Alaric from New York. 24.—Schrs. E. S. Powell from New York, Example from Middleton, Zenobia from ——, Sloop Gleaner from Shallote. 25.—Schrs. Sarah Anne from Shallote, Ann Maria from Onslow.

NEW BONNETS.
G. & H. McMillan
HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, the latest style
BONNETS,
Which are very handsome and cheap; and expect in a few days, A LARGE STOCK OF
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Which will be sold uncommonly cheap.
Fayetteville, June 29, 1846. 17-tf

SHOWER BATH.
PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, Bates's patent, for sale by
F. T. WARD.
June 30, 1846. 17-2w

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Hotel Company are requested to pay in the 3d Instalment of $20 per Share, to G. Deming, Treas'r, on or before the 1st of July next.

By order of the Building Committee.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
June 24, 1846. 17-tf

THE Subscribers wish to hire the getting of three or four hundred thousand feet of Ton Timber. Application to either of the subscribers, in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
L. S. TOWER.
Fayetteville, June 29, 1846. 17-6w

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Dr. J. N. BAIRD,
Dental Surgeon,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of practising his profession, especially such as inserting on pivot or gold plate from one to an entire set of artificial Teeth, in a style so natural that none but a practised eye would discover them, and to answer every purpose in masticating the food and rendering the articulation distinct. Teeth extracted, filled with gold or foil, filed, cleaned, regulated, and all diseases appertaining to the Dental organs speedily cured. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations, they being the best test of his capability. From letters (which visiters will find on his table,) Dr. B. selects the following:

NORFOLK, Va., 20th May, 1846.

Having learned that Dr. J. N. Baird intends leaving us with the intention of locating himself elsewhere, and as one who had pursued his studies at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and having operated in our families successfully for nearly two years, we cheerfully recommend him to the public as being worthy of his profession.—We therefore present him this with our signatures, with the hope of success. [The list of references accompanying this letter can be seen on his table.]

PORTSMOUTH, May 23d, 1846.

My intimate acquaintance with Dr. J. N. Baird, both privately and professionally, as well as with the most of the gentlemen above named, enables me to testify to the capacity of Dr. B. to perform, and of them to recommend. I cheerfully assert that I know all they say to be true.
Capt. J. THOMPSON.

☞ For the poor, prices will be reduced, and many cases gratis.

Strict attention will be paid to the *irregularity* of children's teeth.

Dr. B. will allow a length of time for testing his operations, if required, before paying for them, as he is determined to give entire satisfaction, and will warrant all operations performed by him. He will visit any location in the country that may need his services, by dropping a few lines to him through the Post Office.

Ladies will be waited upon at their residences without extra charge, by leaving word at his rooms at Mr. Briggs's Hotel.
June 27. 17-4w

☞ As the Indian formerly roamed over the mountains of Peru, unconscious of the vast wealth that lay hidden beneath its surface; so, till lately, have we strolled through our native forests, ignorant of the fact that they contain ingredients which, in hands skilled by study and experience, form by far the most efficacious remedy for all kinds of Pulmonary and Liver affections known to the world; yet this is true. Wild Cherry bark and Tar have, indeed, been used before, but their virtues could not be *fully appreciated*, because they were not *fully extracted*. Dr. Wistar has done this—and his Balsam of Wild Cherry (which contains also an extract of Tar) is astonishing every body, especially the M. D's, by its wonderful efficacy in Asthma, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, first stages of Consumption, etc. This Balsam is made from materials which NATURE has placed in all northern latitudes as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.

"Nature is but the name for an effect
Whose cause is God."

Let us not neglect her plainest dictates. Always be sure to get the genuine article, as spurious "Balsams" etc. are afloat.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

[illegible] motions cherish,
[illegible] perish.

J. L. BRYAN

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes re[illegible] short time, in order to give [illegible] of procuring correct likenesses [illegible] in his superior style.

B[illegible] several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by [illegible].

[illegible] in a superior and greatly improved [illegible] true to nature, of very fine [illegible] so that no climate will [illegible].

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at [illegible] required.

P[illegible] given to those who may [illegible].

[illegible] with all the latest improvements, [illegible] reasonable terms.

[illegible] at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.

June 29. 15 tf

PROFESSIONAL.

ONE or two young gentlemen, desirous of [illegible] DENTISTRY [illegible] profession, can now avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so. Dr. Baird [illegible] highly capable of [illegible] branches of Dentistry [illegible] Anatomy of those parts con[illegible] His library con[illegible] Anatomy, Pathology, Therapeutics [illegible] latest discoveries [illegible] most recent improvements in [illegible] For further particulars [illegible] post paid.

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,
Fayetteville, N. C.

[illegible] has proven that those who [illegible] College of Dental [illegible] advantage to take [illegible]

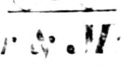
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

THOSE [illegible] in want of Artificial Teeth, [illegible] Stockton's Manufactory, Philadelphia. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand [illegible] will dispose of any quantity [illegible] terms, by addressing post paid.

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,
Fayetteville, N. C.

[illegible] 1846. 15-8w

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE [illegible] considerable improvement [illegible] Work, and have now on [illegible] GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

W[illegible] of shape and finish, and durability [illegible] with any made in the United States.

Persons [illegible] would do well to call [illegible] Work, as we have determined [illegible] LOW [illegible] Cash or approved Notes.

[illegible] first rate Smiths, we are [illegible] work in the above line on [illegible].

[illegible] Work to be of good and [illegible] materials, for one year.

[illegible] REPAIRING faithfully executed, [illegible] reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846.

RALEIGH
CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND MILITARY
ACADEMY.

Classical Department: J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor.
Mathematical and Military Department: W. F. DISBROW.

THE year will be divided into two sessions of [illegible] the first session beginning [illegible] January, and the second session on [illegible].

It is the design of the Preceptor that this Institution [illegible] surpassed in the advantages [illegible] thorough English, Classical and Mathematical education.

P[illegible] will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

Terms of Tuition—Per Session:

For English and Mathematical studies, $15 00
" Latin and Greek, 20 00

[illegible] may pursue the studies of [illegible] paying only for the studies of the [illegible].

Military Tactics, together with the French, Spanish, and Italian languages, taught to the pupils [illegible] extra charge.

[illegible] of the Military Department being [illegible] in case of emergency, as [illegible] West Point system of instruction will [illegible] the Army Tactics [illegible] to fit the boys for [illegible] the Institution or for any other purpose.

[illegible] the last Legislature, necessary [illegible] are furnished by the State; [illegible] required to provide their children [illegible] Uniform.

N. B. Board can be had with the Principal, and in respectable families in the City, at $8 per month.

References: Hon. George E. Badger, Hon. W[illegible] Haywood, Hon. R. L. Saunders, Hon. John H. Bryan, Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Hon. Richard Hines, Rev. Dr. Mason, Rev. Drury Lacy, Dr. Baker, Gen. Moye, Col. E. Yarbrough, Charles L. Hinton, Louis D. Henry, William F. [illegible], James B. Shepard, H. W. Husted, E. P. [illegible] and Wm. White, Esquires.

[illegible] gentlemen are well known [illegible]. I have given their names as references [illegible] send their sons or wards to my [illegible] their opinions can be confi[illegible].

J. M. L.

Raleigh, May 15, 1846. 11-11fy

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH [illegible] at Haymount, next door [illegible] Store, where he intends carrying [illegible] repairing guns, pistols, and locks [illegible] repairing dwelling house locks, [illegible] umbrellas, parasols, [illegible] pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

I. A. HARPER.

May 4, 1846. 9tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment.

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies on Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management [illegible] with which it has [illegible] its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them, faithfully and punctually.

Also, On Consignment, a small lot of 7 year old PEACH BRANDY.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 29. 7tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto, 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Brown and Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Crash; Brown Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; 4-4 ditto; Rip Kas. Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do.; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Chair.	George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq.	Samuel S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.	Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq.	Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq.	Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq.	Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1845. 8tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 77tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheetings; brown and bleach'd Shirtings and Sheetings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drillings; Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Cotton Cloth, Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hkfs.; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Balzorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; lawn, pongee, and flag Hkfs.; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gymps; sewing Silk; Raworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks, Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; Vises; hand Saws; Chissels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and crosscut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do.; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 40; Life of Margaret Catchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c. 25; Leibeg's Animal Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 70; Dow, Jr's, Patent Sermons, 1 30; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.

E. J. HALE.

$15 REWARD.

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or securing my man JERRY in Jail, so that I get him; who ran away from me on the 2d ult. Said Negro I bought from Arch'd McKeller and M. Murchison, on 5th May last. He formerly belonged to Judge Pearson, and acted as a waiting-man, and was sold to E. Gaither, of Mocksville, Davie county. He is about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, well built, his clothing is a cloth coat, gray pants, and white hat, aged about 19 or 20 years. Stammers in conversation a little. I think he will endeavor to go back and lurk about some of the above named places.

JAMES ANDRES.

Bladen county, June 7, 1846. 15-3w

THE LIFE OF
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

NEW GOODS.

H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest styles; Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines, embr'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, emb'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars; Chemezetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lasse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries, and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3 tf

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, the cost, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge—300 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and 400 acres thickly wooded. It engages the River about one and a fourth miles. Possession given now or by the 20th December next. There is a crop of Rye and Oats sowed. I would also sell horses and mules to attend the crop, and provisions for Corn. Also, stock Hogs and Cattle, Carts and Wagons, and to rent four or five hands to 1st Jan'y next. I would also sell four Negroes.

My object in so doing is to change my business. Location as given above.

WM. S. LATTA.

March 10. 1 tf

JUST RECEIVED,

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Bowden's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Sparks' Notes, complete for $2 50; Vols. 29, 30, and 31 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrot's Journey to Ararat; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poems; Wilson's [illegible] Sketches; [illegible] Journey [illegible] to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Thiodolf the Icelander, &c. &c. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

May 30.

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKES this opportunity to inform Merchants [illegible] above named port, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington to have all goods addressed to their care forwarded therefrom through, FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay the freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight will be charged.

And they further inform the public that having spacious Warehouses on the banks of the river at this place, they will receive and store all goods going further up the country, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage up town, as is apparent to all.

This Company also run in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats, in running and [illegible] Wilmington, are safe and expeditious [illegible] too well known for a long time to comment.

And they remark further, that this Company's [illegible] to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, [illegible] every concession made to the shipping [illegible] by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

[illegible] The Merchants' [illegible] in Wilmington [illegible] as for Merchants of [illegible].

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co. at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.

Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 19, 1846. 1 tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and a sense of a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate the value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their benign influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of credit by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Such confidence has been founded on real observation. One is not asked to act otherwise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy: it proclaims it in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY—In Equity.

Hugh Leach, Exec'r, and others, *vs.* John McAuley and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McPherson, one of the Defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, for the said John to be and appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's bill of complaint, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and judgment taken pro confesso as to him.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1846.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 13-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Philip D. McRae and others, *vs.* Christopher McRae and others, Devisees of Dan'l McRae, dec'd.

Petition for Partition of Land.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Christopher McRae and his wife Augusta, Christopher McRae, son of Roderick, John McKae, and Catharine McRae, to be and appear before the Worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this case, otherwise the allegations thereon contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $2 62. 12-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Benjamin C. Williams *vs.* Dr Charles Chalmers and wife, and Lydia M. Bryde, Executrix.

Petition for probate of a paper writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Benjamin W. Williams, dec'd.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Lydia M. Bryde is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made [illegible] six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer [illegible] at the next Term of this Court, the [illegible] Monday of July, 1846, and [illegible] or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against her, and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Hiram Pratt *vs.* Alexander D. McRae.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Alexander D. McKae, to be and appear before the Worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $2 50. 12-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Jesse B. George and wife, and others, *vs.* Griffin Gatewood, Philip Gatewood, and Thomas Gatewood.

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Griffin Gatewood, Philip Gatewood, and Thomas Gatewood, to be and appear before the Worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition in this case, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso; and the Petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $2 62. 12-6w

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 21st of February 1845, by Wm. L. Gilmore, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 2d day of July, a HOUSE AND LOT on Hay Mount, on the South side of Hay Street continued, nearly opposite the residence of Thomas C. Blake. Also, one NEGRO BOY named Sam, about 20 years of age; and another boy named WASHINGTON, aged about 15 years.

Terms of sale, approved notes at Bank, at 90 days.

HENRY BRANSON, Trustee.

June 1, 1846. 13-ts

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.

Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Pictorial History of the American Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 80; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50. New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

February 2. E. J. HALE.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are *in hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions, but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so, may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale.—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete, all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. For Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.	JONES.
A. Graham.	James McDaniel.
CUMBERLAND.	CRAVEN.
Col. Alex. Murchison.	John Bryant.
Christopher Munroe.	COLUMBUS.
Alex. Williams.	Lot Williamson.
Col. A. S. McNeill.	ROBESON.
Farquhard Smith.	W. C. McNeill.
John McDaniel.	RICHMOND.
John Evans.	John C. McLaurin.
J. W. Howell.	John L. Fairley.
BLADEN.	ANSON.
Gen. James McKay.	A. Bauchum.
Robert Melvin.	J. R. Reid, Millwright.
S. N. Richardson.	CASWELL.
Thomas C. Smith.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
Isaac Wright.	William Russell.
John Smith.	CHATHAM.
SAMPSON.	Cole & Brantly.
G. T. Barksdale.	Smith & Pullen.
Patrick Murphy.	N. Clegg.
John H. Spearman.	WAKE.
Hardy Royal.	S. Beasly.
NEW HANOVER.	JOHNSTON.
James Murphy.	J. T. Leach.
Charles Henry.	BEAUFORT.
ONSLOW.	B. Runyon.
Robert Aman.	—— Arnold.
GREENE.	PITT.
Thomas Hooker.	John Joiner.
GUILFORD.	Drs. Robert and Richard
Dr. Faulks.	Williams.
LENOIR.	DUPLIN.
Thomas Rouse.	Lewis Herring.
Jesse Lassiter.	James Jarman.
John Williams, Esq.	Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

WM. D. SMITH,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK*, consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

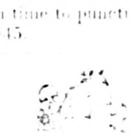
J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf



EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use 'Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine; but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated
CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day; and only one table spoon full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.

I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues; and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

I am yours, Respectfully, G. WARDLING, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.

June 6, 1846. 14-3m

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that [illegible] commodious brick building [illegible] as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully [illegible] friends and the public, that he is [illegible] accommodate Travellers and others [illegible] the building having been thoroughly [illegible] and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel and convenient, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845.

2000 LBS. prime BACON,
25 bbls. No. 1 W[illegible]
3 bbls. [illegible]

Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.

March 31.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to [illegible] requested to pay the [illegible] Those of longer standing [illegible] be put in a train for collection [illegible] necessary process can be served [illegible] paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken the former Stand on Green Street [illegible] opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT [illegible]

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.

And such other Goods [illegible] dealt in.

JNO. [illegible] & [illegible]

Dec. 9, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared [illegible] kind of ROOFING [illegible] per. Having had some [illegible] flatters himself [illegible] may give him a call.

[illegible]

June 20, 1845.

29 HHDS. [illegible] Molasses,
10 [illegible] Sugar [illegible],
[illegible]
12 boxes Tobacco [illegible],
6 doz. Collins' [illegible]
[illegible] Axes.
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.

March 10, 1846.

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory [illegible] and Crosscut SAWS, [illegible] sale by
B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 21, 1845.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will [illegible] collection [illegible] as directed. Those [illegible] himself [illegible] Printed forms furnished [illegible]

[illegible]

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846.

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville [illegible] generally, that he has [illegible] recently occupied by [illegible] Gillespie street, 5 doors South of [illegible] Square, where he will manufacture [illegible] constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would [illegible] and examine his Stock before [illegible] where, as he is determined to sell [illegible] any other man [illegible] in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus,** of an entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845.

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS [illegible] *sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn,* [illegible] *Domestics, &c.*

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, R[illegible] & Co. [illegible]
J. D. Williams, Esq.
E. J. Hale, Esq.
Wm. G. Webb, Esq. Agent [illegible] Manufacturing Co. [illegible]
M. Townsend, Esq. Agent [illegible] Manufacturing Company [illegible]

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845.

Clavel D'Aubigne's Reformation.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety [illegible] [illegible] History [illegible] English Reformation, 50, price $1 [illegible] History of Civilization in Europe, $1 [illegible] Ulysses Life [illegible] Cromwell, $2 [illegible] Saturday Evenings, $1 [illegible] the Breathing [illegible] The Farmer's [illegible] Step-Mother, by James, [illegible] &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers [illegible] about Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land, situated in Bladen county [illegible] East side of Cape Fear [illegible] miles of the river [illegible] Turpentine, Tar, and [illegible]

For further information [illegible] Subscriber.

FRED'K B. [illegible]

Bladen county, April [illegible]

FOR SALE.

ONE HALF of those [illegible] adjoining Mr. Ray's new [illegible] half will be about [illegible] feet [illegible] Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846.

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber, at June Term 1846 of Cumberland Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, obtained Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Duncan Munroe, deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the Estate are notified to present them within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Further Notice.

THE perishable Property of the Estate will be offered at public sale, at [illegible] Lower Little River, on Saturday the [illegible] next. Terms, six months' credit, purchaser giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS MUNROE.

Cumberland county, June 13, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of James [illegible], dec'd, at June term of Cumberland County Court, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment to [illegible] and those having claims against said estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAMES BANKS, Administrator.

June 13, 1846.

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works

For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.